Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

March 17, 1958

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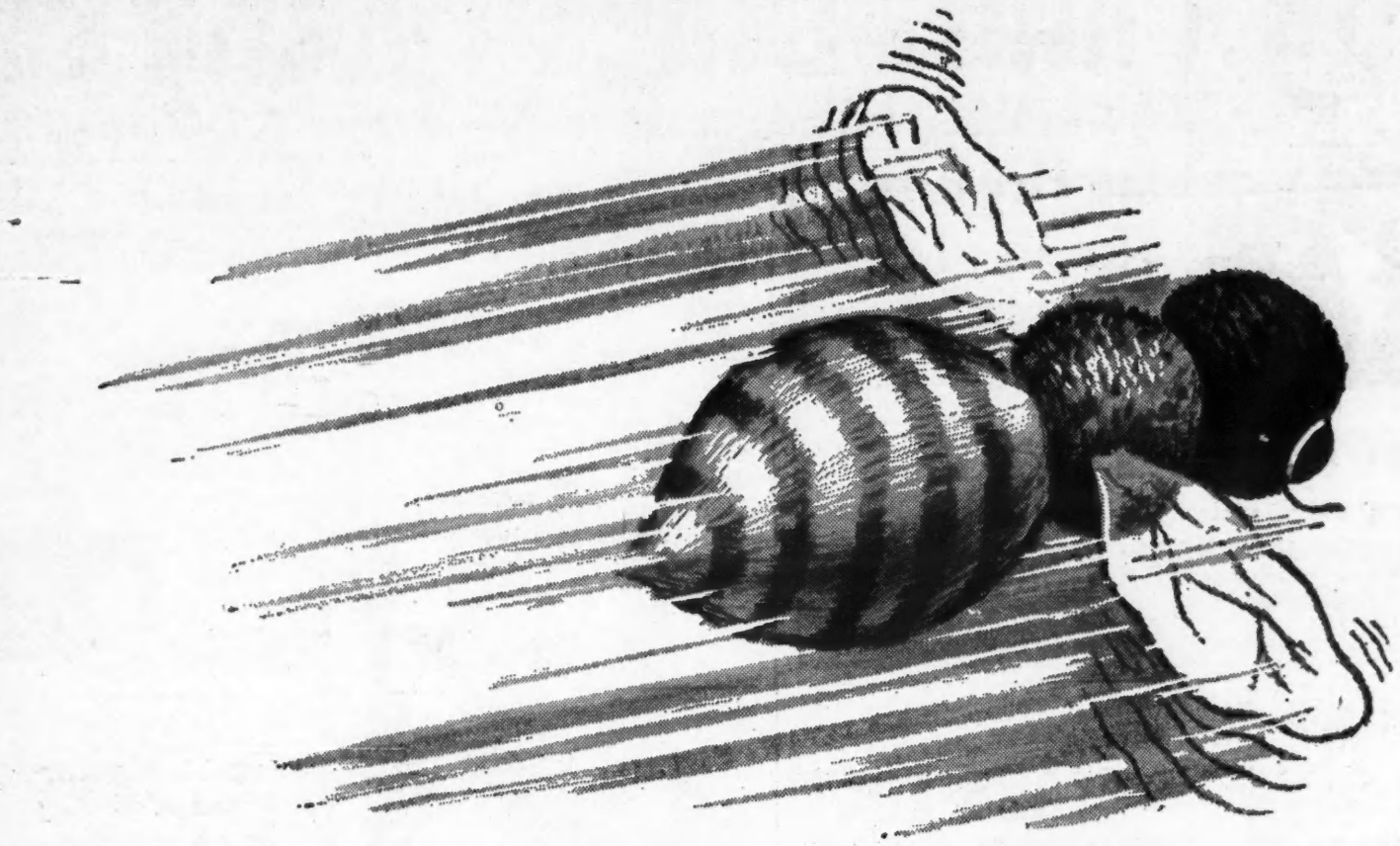

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 173 No. 12 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. March 17, 1958

George F. Smith

Drug Units' Merger Put in Clearer Focus

The setup of the drug industry's new single organization—the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association—came into a little clearer focus last week when the heads of the two organizations that are being combined revealed further plans for the union and announced that George F. Smith, president of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., would be the first president.

Confirmation of the merger plans, which had been in the talking stage for some time (OPD, 3/3/58), came in a joint announcement from Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler (Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.), president of American Drug Manufacturers Association, and Francis C. Brown (Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.), president of American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, the combining organization.

Such a development is made inevitable by the growth of the pharmaceutical industry, the two officers said, observing that to a great extent the two existing organizations have overlapping membership as well as some duplication of activities.

The new organization will provide a single voice for the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry in its relations with the medical profession, pharmacy, and related professions, with other scientific organizations, with government agencies, and with the public.

Formation of the PMA has been under discussion by a joint committee since mid-1956. The principal steps toward agreement came March 7, when the executive committee of the ADMA meeting

—Continued on page 52

Chemical Firms Weighing Proposed New Jersey Tax

New Jersey, harboring more chemical industry within its borders than any other state in the nation, is contemplating a tax on business net incomes. Initially proposed by the State Tax Policy Commission for 3 percent, Gov. Meyner, in his annual report, proposed upping the tax to 5 percent.

The tax scheme drew an immediate blast from Johnson & Johnson of New Brunswick, N. J. In no uncertain terms, the president of the firm in a letter to the governor said that the board of directors had "established a policy against further major expansion of our facilities in New Jersey."

Other major chemical and pharmaceutical firms in the state, however, withheld comment. In some instances the silence was explained by company spokesmen as reflecting a lack of knowledge as to just how the proposed tax would effect the individual concern.

Chemical Industry Is in Need Of Breathing Spell, Says MCA, Hitting Trade Agreement Plan

The chemical industry needs a breathing spell! That is the way the Manufacturing Chemists' Association feels about the government's request for another five years of tariff-cutting authority. MCA points out that its industry has been hit harder than the average of all other businesses since the 1955 trade agreement extension was granted and it is about time the chemical people got a break before their products are subjected to another round of tariff reductions.

MCA's stand comes through Richard F. Hansen, chairman of its international trade and tariff committee. Mr. Hansen presented it last week in testimony before the house ways and means committee, as he took sharp issue with the administration's handling of the trade agreements program.

SOCMA Wants Complete Overhaul

Not only is a breathing spell essential before new tariff cuts are ordered, but, says the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, it is high time the entire foreign trade policy of the government was overhauled and put on a truly reciprocal basis.

R. Wolcott Hooker, SOCMA president, feels that in the absence of a substitute bill, there should be a complete revamping of the administration's measure (HR 10368).

On the other hand, however, the program finds a friend in the Committee for Economic Development, a private organization of 150 businessmen and educators.

Thomas D. Cabot, president of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass., is spokesman for the group and last week presented strong support for the extension of the program.

Mr. Cabot says that recent developments —notably the western European common market, the Soviet economic offensive and the business recession—make it all the more necessary that the trade agreements program be continued and strengthened.

Continuing with the MCA stand, Mr. Hansen opposes more than a two-year extension of the trade agreement law and urges the committee to write in provisions in a new law that would provide a congressional veto over any changes in Tariff Commission escape clause recommendations made by the President.

He also charges the administration with not giving full effect to promises to re-

—Continued on page 45

Titanium Makes Its Bow In Construction of Missile

The builders of the giant Atlas missile today reported the first large-scale use of lightweight titanium in this country's intercontinental ballistic missile program.

The metal—6 percent aluminum, 4 percent vanadium titanium alloy produced by Titanium Metals Corporation of America, New York—will be used in helium storage bottles which help control propellant flow into combustion chambers of the 5,500-mile Atlas.

Titanium selection was based on four factors—weight savings, low temperature properties, strength, and corrosion resistance.

FOOD DEVELOPMENT CHIEF: Dr. Paul F. Hopper, formerly director of chemical food additives in the farm and home division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, who has been appointed director of food industry development.

HF Capacity Boost Confirmed by Pennsalt

Pennsalt Chemical Corporation is expanding its hydrofluoric acid facilities at Calvert City, Ky. The disclosure, made by Pennsalt president William P. Drake last week, confirms a report in the March 3rd OPD.

The expansion at Calvert City, which will cost several millions of dollars, is already under way and will be completed in July of this year. This, according to Mr. Drake, is what underlies the Pennsalt move:

"The merchant demand for both anhydrous and aqueous hydrofluoric acid continues to grow at a modest pace for use in the atomic energy, high octane gasoline, glass, stainless steel and other industries.

"However, the principal needs for the additional HF production stem from the rapid growth in sales of Pennsalt's new

—Continued on page 55

DuPont Installation to Open

The new synthetic rubber plant being constructed by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., in Deepwater Point, N. J., is slated to begin production early next month. The plant will produce a fluorine-containing elastomer called "Viton." The synthetic rubber has been produced in a pilot plant since 1956.

Coaltar Colors Seen Demanding Big FDA Move

Food and Drug Administration must make a major decision affecting the color industry soon—whether to stand by its definition of a coaltar color, announced almost a year ago, or adopt a narrower view of the meaning of this term and permit synthetic beta-carotene and certain bixins to be sold without certification.

The question was pointed up for the agency at hearings last week before FDA Examiner Leonard D. Hardy.

Comments came from witnesses and counsel both for and against a move by FDA to bring within the scope of the coaltar certification requirements of law, certain substances which are not made from coaltar, but whose ingredients could come from this source.

Would Exempt Certain Colors

The change in the definition of coaltar colors planned by the FDA would exempt certain carbon black, caramel, and a number of colors derived from vegetable sources from the requirement that they be certified before they can be marketed for use in foods, drugs or cosmetics.

It would include within the definition, and thus subject to certification, a product of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., which is identical with natural carotene, but not of coaltar origin.

Gustav F. Siemers, director of the vitamin division of Hoffmann-LaRoche, testified under question of company counsel that the synthetic beta-carotene produced by his firm is identical with carotene produced from natural sources both chemically and biologically and that there was no reason for its inclusion within the definition of a coaltar product.

He quoted long excerpts from dictionaries and encyclopedias of the meaning scope of the term coaltar colors to show that the synthetic beta-carotene produced by Hoffmann-LaRoche could not rightly be classed as a coaltar color.

He testified also that large quantities of the synthetic beta-carotene produced by Hoffmann-LaRoche are currently being used in pharmaceuticals, foods, and margarine for vitamin A fortification, as well as for coloring margarine and oranges.

He added that the product of his firm are no more a coaltar color than are the carotenoids excluded by the FDA in its own definition of the term.

Mr. Siemers was questioned extensively by counsel for the FDA on the chemical make-up of the synthetic product and denied that any of the steps in the manufacturing process involved the use of any substances of a coaltar origin, although he admitted that in some cases it would

—Continued on page 42

Dixon Won't Offer Rights To Obtain Plant Financing

Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., has decided not to proceed with its proposed rights offering of common stock to its present stockholders for the purpose of constructing an aluminum sulfate plant at its Newark, N. J., site. However, the company expects to arrange financing for the plant so as to complete its construction early in 1959.

The company had planned to offer common stockholders rights to subscribe for 165,625 additional shares in a ratio of one new share for each four shares held.

Dixon Takes Over Assets of Thomas

Dixon Chemical Industries, Inc., has completed the acquisition of assets of the I. P. Thomas Division of Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation for approximately $1.5 million and has leased with, an option to buy, the seventy-acre tract on which the facilities are located at Paulsboro, N. J.

Plans of Dixon Chemical Industries call for the erection at the Paulsboro site of a sulfuric acid decomposition plant and a hydrofluoric acid unit. Dixon Chemical expects to build an aluminum sulfate plant at its present location in Newark, N. J.

John 'Inside' Gunther Goes 'Inside' Chas. Pfizer & Co.

John Gunther, the internationally-famous author who has gone "Inside" most of the major countries of the world and come out with major publications, has now gone "Inside" Chas. Pfizer & Co. and come out with a typical Gunther commentary that is featured in the company's annual report.

The sixteen-page annual report, done in color and featuring the Gunther article, will be published as a special supplement of the New York *Times* on March 23.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., company's 1956 report, issued a year ago, was the first corporate annual report to appear in newspaper supplement form.

Mr. Gunther's present article is believed to be the first written by a top-ranking author to appear as part of a corporate report.

The newspaper edition of the report will be identical in format and content to the one just mailed to the 109-year-old pharmaceutical and chemical company's 25,000 shareholders.

To compile material for his 5,000-word article, Mr. Gunther visited Pfizer plants, laboratories and offices in the east and midwest. He talked with company scientists, sales and office personnel and production workers, concluding his tour with an interview with members of the board of directors.

In his report, Mr. Gunther places heavy emphasis on the research aspect of Pfizer's business. Referring to the company's pharmaceutical products, he writes that "in the last analysis they depend on research, on the work of hundreds of virtually anonymous scientists who wage unceasing and relentless war on the depre-

—Continued on page 45

Chemical Spending Gets Axed $100 Million Off 1957 Record

Chemical producers are cutting back their expenditures for new plants and equipment this year about $100 million below the record amount spent last year. The latest government figures show that on the basis of information available for the first two quarters, the industry should wind up 1958 with a capital spending total of $1,621,000,000. This compares with last year's revised estimate of $1,724,000,000. The 1958 estimate, preliminary in nature, is based on a joint survey conducted by the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission between late January and early March.

ON DEVELOPMENT CORP. BOARD: Robert M. Prince, executive vice-president of Development Corporation of America, New York, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Acorn Paint & Chemical Company of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been elected a director of the parent concern.

The tipoff that chemical men are taking a second hard look at the future: Second quarter capital spending by the industry will drop below that for the less ideal construction months of the first quarter.

Part of Industry Pattern

Other industries, too, excepting public utilities, find themselves in the same boat. What's more, the decline in spending for the second quarter marks a distinct departure from the two previous years, when second quarter outlays were higher than first quarter spending.

It is estimated that the industry has programmed for the second quarter of this year $415 million for new plants and equipment. This compares with $428 million spent in the first quarter (a figure revised from the previous forecast of $441 million) and $435 million spent in the second quarter of 1957.

Capital expenditures by the chemical producers in the final quarter of 1957 dropped to $496 million from the earlier forecast of $523 million and were largely responsible for reducing the total for the year to the new figure of $1,724,000,000 from the earlier forecast of $1,751,000,000.

Reporting on industry as a whole, the two government agencies said that it appeared that businessmen planned to spend $32 billion on new plants and equipment this year, which is about $5 billion less than the record total reached in 1957. Except for public utilities, all major industries expect to reduce their outlays in 1958 as compared with 1957.

The survey indicates that the decline in plant and equipment expenditures, which began with the fourth quarter of 1957, will continue into the second half of 1958. These programs mark the end of the recent boom in capital investment which brought a rise of almost 40 percent in plant and equipment expenditures from the $27 million in 1954.

Sulfur Freight Plan Being Probed by ICC

The Interstate Commerce Commission is investigating the proposed reduction in railroad freight (OPD, 3/10/58) rates on shipments of sulfur from Weehawken, N. J., to Buffalo, N. Y.

Meanwhile, the lower rate, which was to have gone into effect March 10, has been ordered suspended by the commission.

The reduction was proposed in new tariffs filed with the commission by the New York Central and Erie Railroads, and would have amounted to $1.15 a gross ton. The present rate on this traffic is $5.65 a ton.

The reduction was protested, however, by the Great Lakes Ship Owners Association and the Waterways Freight Bureau, as benefiting only Mexican sulfur at the expense of domestic sulfur by enabling the Mexican product to reach the Buffalo area at a lower rate.

The suspension will be effective until October 9 while the ICC investigates the lawfulness of the new rate.

Benjamin Moore & Co. Adds To Its Property in Newark

Benjamin Moore & Co. has just acquired the property adjoining its Newark, N. J., plant from Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Inc.

The site, located at 134 Lister avenue, occupies an area of two and three-quarter acres and has a large water frontage along the Passaic River.

The building has more than 15,000 square feet of space and is served by the Manufacturers Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Hydrocarbon Chemicals indicated it will continue its chemical business in the North Jersey area.

The Week's Price Changes

Blood, Cassia, Fishmeal, Mercury, Orange Oil Advanced. Mace, Sodium Tungstate, Tungstic Acid Declined.

Prices Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 43).
Cassia, Padang "A," 12c. per lb. (p. 56).
"B," 12½c. per lb.
"C," 13c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 12c. per lb.
"C," 12½c. per lb.
"C," 13c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Fishmeal, Atlantic coast, $2 per ton (p. 43).
Fishscrap, Atlantic coast, $2 per ton (p. 43).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Linseed meal, expeller, $1 per ton (p. 61).
extracted, $2 per ton.
Mercury, $3 per flk. (p. 38).
Orange oil, Californian, 64c. per lb. (p. 56).
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Danish, 1c. per lb.
Stannic oxide, 1½c. per lb. (p. 38).
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 4c. per lb. (p. 61).
Carnauba wax, No. 3 Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., 1c. per lb.
No. 3 Parnahyba, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaican No. 3, 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
Japan wax, 1c. per lb. (p. 61).
Mace, Siauw No. 1 prime, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Siauw No. 2 sifthings, 5c. per lb.
Methyl Parathion, 15c. per lb. (p. 43).
Pepper, Muntok white, 1½c. per lb. (p.56).
Sesame seed, Nicaraguan, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Sodium tungstate, 12c. per lb. (p. 38).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, 1½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Tin, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 38).
Tin salts, 7/10c. to 1.2c. per lb.
Tungstic acid, 10c. per lb. (p. 38).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

March 14, 1958	March 7, 1958	March 15, 1957
109.79	109.47	110.77

Tung Nut Import Curb Urged

South America is right now capable of unloading enough tung nuts in the United States to wreak havoc with the government's tung oil price support program. This is what the Tariff Commission was told last week by spokesmen for the government and domestic tung growers. Large stocks of tung nuts, not included in the scope of import quota restrictions, are knocking at the door for entry into the United States. Enough nuts are in storage in Argentina and Paraguay to make 32 million pounds of oil over and above the 26 million pound-annual import quota on tung oil.

This is just 13 million pounds short of the entire domestic market for tung this year, the commission was told, and warning was given that unless action is prompt, there is nothing to stop the nuts from being imported.

The witnesses urged that the commission correct an oversight which occurred when the matter of curbing tung oil imports was under consideration last year and recommend to the President that his September 9, 1957, proclamation fixing the annual import quota on oil at 26 million pounds be amended to include tung nuts on an oil equivalent basis.

George A. Parks, director of the fats and oils division of Foreign Agricultural

—Continued on page 39

Gen'l Mills Labs Offers Esters of Glutamic Acid

Expanding its biochemical products line, General Mills Research Laboratories is currently offering pilot plant quantities of the gamma methyl- and ethyl-esters of glutamic acid.

Useful as potentially cheap pharmaceutical intermediates, both of these materials are derived from natural sources, and are supplied as high purity crystals.

NATIONAL SALES MANAGER: Remo Farias, named national sales manager of its package department by Armour Laboratories, a division of Armour & Co., Kankakee, Ill.

Avon Elects Two Officers

Avon Products, Inc. New York, has elected Charles E. Dyekes controller and S. Arnold Zimmerman secretary of the company.

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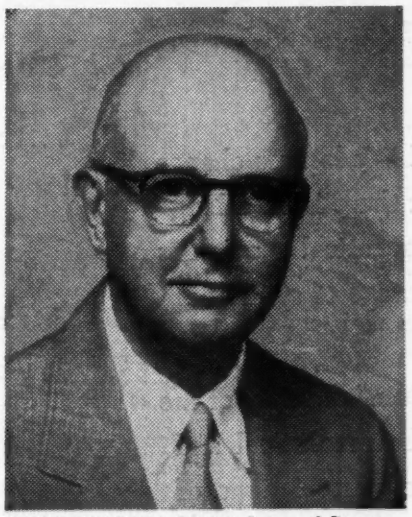
DOW BUILDING MARINE TERMINAL AT BAY CITY: Dow Chemical Company is constructing its own marine terminal at Bay City, Mich., on the Saginaw River. The terminal will go into operation when traffic resumes on the Great Lakes this spring, probably early next month. By starting the operation now, Dow hopes to take full advantage of the St. Lawrence Seaway when it is completed in 1959.

Vinyl Chloride Now in Production At Ethyl's Baton Rouge Installation

Ethyl Corporation's newly-completed vinyl chloride plant is now in operation —the first facility in Louisiana to produce the monomer in commercial quantities. The new vinyl chloride installation is located in Ethyl's Baton Rouge manufacturing center, which it claims is the world's largest plant for the manufacture of gasoline antiknock compounds. Ethyl has had long experience in the production of chlorinated hydrocarbons, some of which are used as intermediates in the manufacture of antiknock compounds, the company's principal product.



HEADS ARTHUR D. LITTLE: Raymond Stevens, president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., made chief executive officer of the firm to succeed Earl P. Stevenson who continues as board chairman.

The vinyl chloride monomer will be produced by cracking ethylene dichloride, which is made by the reaction of ethylene and chlorine. The byproduct hydrogen chloride will be utilized in other intermediate chemical manufacturing operations at the plant.

What Ethyl Corp. Produces

Besides being the world's largest manufacturer of antiknock compounds, Ethyl is also a major producer of sodium, chlorine, hydrogen chloride, ethyl chloride, ethylene dichloride and other basic chemicals.

The vinyl chloride plant will be under the direction of Dr. Frank Padgitt, of Ethyl, who is manager of vinyl chloride operations.

Contractor for the engineering and construction of the vinyl chloride plant was Catalytic Construction Company of Philadelphia. Dr. Clarence Neher and H. E. O'Connell, of Ethyl, served as project managers of the engineering and construction program, and C. J. Kimmitt, also of Ethyl, served as process engineering coordinator.

Polyvinyl chloride, the plastic made from vinyl chloride monomer, is widely used for the manufacture of upholstery materials, pipe, electric wire and cable insulation, floor coverings and other products.

'Dacron' Facility Planned by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. plans to build a multi-million dollar plant to produce "Dacron" polyester fiber on a site adjoining its rayon manufacturing unit at Old Hickory, Tenn. The facility will be in addition to the rayon and cellophane operations there.

The Wilmington, Del., company said the new unit will be designed for an ultimate production of 56 million pounds annually of "Dacron" staple and filament products, with initial staple production scheduled

—*Continued on page 49*

Glidden Plant in Scranton Sold to Dumont-Airplane

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has sold its Euston lead plant in Scranton, Pa., to Dumont-Airplane & Marine Instruments, Inc., Clearfield, Pa.

The plant was purchased by Dumont-Airplane & Marine as a step in that company's diversification program. The plant was acquired by Glidden in 1926. It has been a specialized producer of white lead and lead-in-oil.

Chemical Industry, Satisfied With New Tariff Classifications, Holds Criticism to Minimum

The chemical industry appears to be pretty well satisfied with the new classifications for chemicals now being drawn up by the Tariff Commission for congressional approval. Out of the thousands of chemical items in the tariff act of 1930 being regrouped and classified into a new chemical schedule 4, industry spokesmen at last week's hearings found fault with only a handful of the proposed shifts. On the other hand, they were high in their praise of the commission staff for "a magnificent job well done."

The task of reclassifying all the items of import into the United States into a new set of tariff schedules was given to the commission by congress in the customs simplification act of 1954. Purpose of the revision is to clarify the method of determining applicable tariff rates to given items.

Second Schedule to Be Completed

The revamped chemical schedule is the second to be completed on which hearings have been held. The first related to animal and vegetable products.

The new schedule will be subject to further refinements by the commission's chemical staff before it goes to the commissioners for review and transmission to congress. The entire job is to be completed sometime next year.

James F. Donnelly and H. F. Shattuck, counsel for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, testified on about a half-dozen items in the new classification which they suggested either needed clarification or revision. They will submit written briefs supporting these suggestions later.

Mr. Donnelly also stressed the desirability of the adoption of a standard system of nomenclature for describing organic chemical products to which invoices covering imported chemicals would have to conform. This, he explained, would obviate the difficulties now encountered in properly identifying a product for tariff purposes.

He also hoped that the other agencies of the government would adopt the Tariff Commission's numerical identification of organic chemicals so that there would be a uniform system of identity used throughout the government.

Among the specific items discussed by the two SOCMA spokesmen were the "headnotes," which they said should be presented in the affirmative because they do have legal importance in determining congressional intent.

They also saw a need for clarifying the term "other resins" in view of the fact that there are products having the char-

—*Continued on page 53*

Allied Sees Significance In New-Products Demand

Increasing demand for major new-line products is a significant factor in Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation's future, Glen B. Miller, president, told stockholders today in the company's annual report. Another is Allied's accelerated program in organization planning and management development.

"The executive organization of Allied has been considerably strengthened to secure the benefits of greater integration of operations and we have intensified our program for development of people throughout the company to achieve a better performance," Mr. Miller said.

He indicated the company contemplates expenditures for new construction at about the same rate in 1958 as last year and that expenditures for research—$17.5 million in 1957—will be "continued at a

—*Continued on page 63*

VICTOR'S CHIEF CHEMIST: Dr. Lowell E. Netherton, appointed chief chemist by Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, to succeed the late Willard H. Woodstock.

Naval Stores Unit Starts Up in Mexico

Corbu Industrial, S.A., a Mexican affiliate of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has started operations and is expected to produce an estimated 25 million pounds of wood naval stores products a year.

The firm, located near Ciudad Hidalgo, Michoacan, is owned by Hercules and by Mexican citizens, and will be operated by Mexicans.

When the new plant is in full operation, year-round employment will be available for an estimated 1,000 men from the immediate area. An abundant labor supply makes possible the gathering of pine wood from mountainous terrain which is too difficult for machine recovery. About sixty men will be involved in chemical processing at the plant itself.

Corbu will produce rosin, turpentine, pine oil, and other terpene chemicals to be sold to Mexican industry and for export.

Hercules has been a world leader in the wood naval stores industry for thirty-five years. However, Corbu is the company's first manufacturing venture in Latin America.

US Steel Realigns Setup In Coal Chemical Division

United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has made two new appointments and has realigned the title structure in the coal chemical sales division of its commercial department.

In the title changes, J. W. Clinton was named general manager of sales, and R. M.

—*Continued on page 66*

DuPont Is Expanding Synthetic Fibers Work

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will expand its development work on the use of synthetic fibers in paper at new pilot plant facilities it has leased from Riegel Paper Corporation.

Use of the pilot plant equipment, which will be run by Riegel personnel, will permit major scaling-up of laboratory findings. Information developed in the program will be disseminated to the paper industry, according to duPont.

DuPont Spent More and Sold More During 1957

Last year was one in which E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. spent more and sold more, says the annual report, which is now available.

The Wilmington, Del., firm spent $200 million on construction and expansion of its plants and attained a sales peak of $1.965 million, both of which amounted to new records.

Despite decreased business activity in the fourth quarter, sales for the year were 3 percent above the previous record year of 1955 and 4 percent ahead of 1956.

Increased demand for the company's products occurred in many lines, but especially in sales to the textile industry. The company's index of its selling prices averaged 1 percent higher than in 1956, whereas the physical volume of sales was 3 percent higher.

Net earnings from operations increased 4 percent over 1956, but an 8 percent rise in average operating investment resulted in a return on operating investment of 11 percent compared with 11.3 percent the previous year.

Six new plants are under construction. Among the products involved in the expansion at these and other locations are nylon, "Orlon" acrylic staple, cellophane, titanium pigments, "Alathon" polyethylene resin, "Dacron" polyester fiber, sodium, silicon, "Mylar" polyester film, "Teflon" tetrafluoroethylene resin, sulfuric acid, neoprene synthetic rubber, tetraethyl lead antiknock compound, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sulfamic acid, and "Hypalon" synthetic rubber.

The company spent $80 million on research and development during the year, exclusive of laboratory construction and technical assistance to manufacturing and sales.

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MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT: George W. Bricker, jr., who has resigned as organization planning vice-president of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, to re-enter the field of independent management consulting.

Acrylic Latex Paints Enjoyed a Good 1957

Acrylic latex paints enjoyed a good year during 1957, with the number of companies producing them rising from 450 to 520 and their output advancing by 30 percent. Those are figures offered by Gerould Allyn, coatings specialist with Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia producer of acrylic emulsions.

To demonstrate the increase in the amount of acrylic latex supplied to the paint industry, Mr. Allyn has a series of comparative figures based on an index of 100 for 1955 deliveries. On this scale, acrylic latex accounts for a volume of 8 in 1953 and 55 in 1954. By 1956 the figure had risen to 163, and by 1957 to 210.

The number of paint companies engaged in the manufacture of acrylic latex paints began at forty-four in 1953, and gradually went from seventy-eight for 1954 to 300 for 1955, 450 for 1956 and 520 for 1957. There are seventy-six foreign producers of acrylic latex paints in some thirty-two foreign countries in South America, Africa, Europe and Asia, Mr. Allyn notes. Export sales of acrylic latex from this country

—Continued on page 57

Reichhold Chemicals Head Donates $1 Million to Berlin

Henry H. Reichhold, president of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., has donated $1 million to the city of his birth—Berlin, Germany—for a new academy of arts.

Mr. Reichhold said he wanted to help Berlin regain the cultural importance it had in the twenties.

The new building is to provide an exhibition hall and theatre space for work and storage needs of the academy and living quarters for visiting artists.

Pesticide Industry Skirmishes With the Garden Club Members, But Nobody Knows Who Won

The pesticide industry with a single ally—the government—skirmished with its massed enemies last week. The outcome remains obscure. The lines were drawn at a panel in New York on the pros and cons of aerial pesticide control held by the Garden Clubs of America. Donald L. Miller, speaking for the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, answered accusations of insufficient study on pesticides used in sprays by citing the $20 million spent annually on research by pesticide manufacturers.

Mr. Miller's plea for understanding and cooperation in the study and use of pesticides was seconded by L. F. Curl of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture.

"We have no choice but to accept limited calculated risks in order to save the whole," the USDA man said, referring to the government's aerial syray program.

Victory Seen for Farmers

He told his listeners, identified by him as "an audience composed primarily of women who live on country estates—but with the look of the city to them," that though "conservation cannot be bought or compelled," the outcome of any conflict in the field would assuredly give victory to the farmers and others interested economically in the use and need of aerial spray programs.

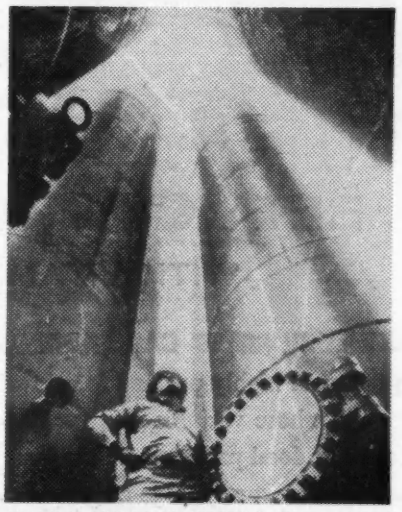
Leading the assault for the opposition was Robert Cushman Murphy, honorary president of the Audubon Society and a member of the staff of the New York Museum of Natural History.

Talking in impassioned tones, Mr. Murphy spoke of "trigger-happy commercial pilots" spraying pesticides haphazardly across the New York State line (where they were permitted to spray) into Connecticut (where they were not allowed).

He told of "biological deserts" created in Long Island during last summer's mass spraying and cited the decimation of the clapper rail of the salt marshes as omens of worse things to come.

Mass spraying without the acceptance of the individual land-owners affected is

—Continued on page 41



OXYGEN PLANT ON STREAM: These vertical receivers are part of the producing plant just placed on stream by Linde Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, to supply oxygen for Pittsburgh Steel Company's Monessen, Pa., works.

Chemical Exports in Jan. Down $6 Million From Dec.

Exports of chemicals and related products declined in value during January to $104.3 million from the December total of $110.8 million, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Census. This compares with January, 1957, exports of $103.1 million.

According to the Census bureau, exports of all merchandise fell during January below the December total and below the January, 1957, level. Exports in January were valued at $1.510.9 million, in December at $1.638.6 million, and in January last year at $1.679.9 million.

The decrease in the total exports between December and January reflected declines in exports of nine of the eleven major commodity groups. Advances were recorded only in the edible animals and animal products group and the miscellaneous groups.

USP Is Circulating A Record Drug List

A list of drugs slated for admission or deletion in the next United States Pharmacopeia (USP XVI) is now being circulated by Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, director of revision. The new Pharmacopeia, now in preparation, is due to be published early in 1960.

The list of admissions, Dr. Miller says, exceeds that for any USP of modern times. However, he says that the total is likely to fall somewhat short of the all-time high of 997 of USP VI which was issued in 1883.

Draft monographs for the new admissions are being prepared by the USP sub-

—Continued on page 67

Trubek Completes Lab

Trubek Laboratories, Inc., East Rutherford, N. J., has completed its new research laboratory there. The laboratory will be used in the research and development of fine organic chemicals for use as odorants, food flavors and industrial intermediates.

Italian Chemical Trend: Expansion, Increased Output

The big trend in the Italian chemical industry is one of expansion and increased output and like every trend, it is made up of a number of small parts—in this case individual chemicals.

Just what the parts are doing and what they are likely to do are the factors that will shape the future of the industry in Italy. OPD today, with an assist from the Business and Defense Services Administration, which had compiled the material in an industry report, is taking a chemical-by-chemical look at the Italian business to try to determine why it is making its present rapid gains and where it appears to be going.

This is the second of two articles on the Italian chemical industry. Last week's dealt with overall aspects. This is concerned with specific products.

To begin with, here are some findings from the inorganics field:

Sulfuric Acid

One hundred-sixty plants are producing sulfuric in Italy. A new installation, under construction at Lardello, and controlled by Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, will utilize hydrogen sulfide from geothermic steam.

An overall increase in sulfuric is due to greater demand from the fertilizer and petroleum refining sectors, as well as expanding use of sulfonate products for detergents.

Sulfur Derivatives

Carbon disulfide and sodium sulfide output have increased. The latter, especially, has benefited from greater demands from the ore-processing industries.

Ammonia

Output of ammonia increased 14 percent in 1956. In 1952, less than 5 percent of production was from natural gas. By 1956, almost 45 percent was obtained by this process. Ammonia is in great demand

—Continued on page 66

Perfumers Society Set To Meet This Thursday

The American Society of Perfumers will hold its fourth annual symposium Thursday, March 20, at the Essex House hotel, New York. Theme of the meeting will be "The Perfumer Speaks."

The program will be introduced by Victor DiGiacomo, chairman. "The Perfumer and His Creations" will be discussed by Walter Lengsfelder, Ernest Shiftan, and Everett D. Kilmer.

"Cosmetics the Perfumer's Concern" will be discussed by Drs. Oliver Marton and Paul G. I. Lauffer. "Packaging Materials Present Perfuming Problems" will be talked about by Christian Wright and Frazer V. Sinclair.

The final discussion will concern "Perfume, the Ever Present Persuader," by Pierre L. Bouillette.

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 25-29.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, April 20-26.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

American Society of Perfumers, annual symposium, Essex House, New York, March 20.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting with exhibit, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., June 22-27.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 14-15.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., June 4-6.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Atomic Energy Annual Conference, sponsored by National Industrial Conference Board, Palmer House, Chicago, March 17-19.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., May 26-28.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Progress Week, April 14-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19-21.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., March 25-26.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27.

Council for Agricultural & Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 22-24.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 15-16.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual precautionary labeling conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 30; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 11-14.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 16-18.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-18.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11-14.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 8.

Toilet Goods Association, Charles S. Welch awards luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 22; scientific section, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, June 5; annual convention, Poland Spring hotel, Poland, Me., June 25-29.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 14 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms. l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p. bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech. flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs. ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½ - —
bbls, bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls. 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid coml or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80% bbls. 100 lbs 10.45 - —
Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l. dlvd E. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls. 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½ - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St Louis
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .53
Acrolein, tech, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks frt. equald lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
tight, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls lb. 1.23 - 1.25
flake lb. 1.19 - 1.21
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .90 - —
fib dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis. lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss. N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt equald with Chicago
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 - 28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld. lb .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
		dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
C.	centigrade	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	indust	industrial	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
		lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cks.	casks	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	carlots	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
cns.	cans	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
coml.	commercial	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cps.	centipoises			t.w.	tank wagons
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	USP	U. S Pharmacopoeia
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point		
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
d-	dextro	nat.	natural		
dbl.	double	neut.	neutral	W.	west
denat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w w	water-white
dl-	dextrolaevo				
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimenta oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb cbys. 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat. bitter, f.p.a., bots lb. 2.75 - 3.25
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
USP, sweet, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb .60 - —
powd., kgs lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol)
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0475 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520 - .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c. per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335 - —
bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360 - —
bgs. 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .0310 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½ - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .28 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½ - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81½ - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼ - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.65 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate dms. works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Ammonium bromide NF gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 6b. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.72.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms., lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23

Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 18.00 - 26.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb. 18.00 - 28.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb. 16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½ - —
Amyl acetate syn. oxo process, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾ - —
Tech., dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd. ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. nor. m), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms. c.l., works. lb. .49½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .28¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .16½- —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- .17¼
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 80-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
ex. c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms. lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.83.50 - 86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —

$AlCl_3$

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE

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Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

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Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill. • 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Calif.

Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works	lb.	.08¼	—
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy.	gal.	.09	—
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy.	gal.	.09½	—
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	21.00	—
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy	ton.	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	6.00	7.00
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.	oz.	4.50	5.00
Avocado oil, cns	lb.	3.00	Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units.		.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units.		.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs.	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF. dms	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip. bgs. c.l. works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate dms. works	lb	.32	.41
Barium chloride anhyd. bgs. c.l. works	ton	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	196.00	—
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
Tech. cryst. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs		7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	8.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)			
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd.	lb	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l. t.l., dlvd	lb	.17	—
Barium oxide grd., dms., c.l. t.l. frt. equald	ton.	275.00	—
dms. l.c.l. t.l., frt equald	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide dms. frt equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75% bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	55.25
paper bgs., ex whse, New York	ton.	79.85	—
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E.	100 lbs	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	2.65	3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	7.00	10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb	2.10	3.00
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.00
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms.	lb.	1.95	2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs	lb.	.56	.58
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.65	.67
Central American, bgs	lb.	.60	.62
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.65	.67
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.73	.75
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.72	.74
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.67	.69
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.66	.68
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Belladonna root, bls	lb.	.30	—
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	91.00	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	94.00	—
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse.	ton.	89.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	92.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.80	.86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
cbys., smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse, N. Y	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute Ind.	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks	gal.	.36	.38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075	.008
dms., l.c.l., works	gamma unit-lb.	.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075	—
dms., l.c.l., works.	gamma unit-lb.	.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.53	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb	.37	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, ton lots	lb.	.48	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Benzoin gum Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys., smaller lots frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
cbys. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area	lb	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide purif. fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c. cns. dms	lb.	.65	.79
Benzyl alcohol NF, dms	lb.	.65	.80
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	.65
Benzyl benzoate NF f.f.c 500-lb. dms	lb.	.75	1.13
Benzyl chloride tech. cbys. dms., c.l. works frt equald	lb.	.22½	.25½
cbys. dms. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½	.25½
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area	lb	.21	—

A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys in steel dms prices are ½c lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine dms. works.	lb	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol cns	lb	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate bots	lb	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate bots	lb	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone bots	lb	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride)			
Berberine bisulfate cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian, cns.	lb.	12.75	13.00
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)			
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)			
Betanapnthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride tech.).			
Biotin cryst. bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil crude cns.	lb	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.60	4.65
Bismuth metal bxs. ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.08	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd. dms	lb	4.47	5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms.	lb	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms	lb	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate NF fib dms	lb	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide fib dms	lb	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms	lb	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate USP dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Black haw root bark, bls	lb.	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb	.45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	115.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse.	ton.	169.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York	unit-ton.	6.00	—
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia bgs., Chicago	unit-ton.	8.00	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l	lb.	.13	.14
bgs., t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
bgs., l.t.l.	lb.	.15½	.35½
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.48	.50

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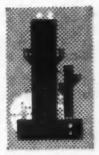
FOR THESE BASIC  CHEMICALS

For information, samples or specifications on any of the Eastman basic chemicals for use in herbicide, pesticide and feed production, write to any of the sales offices listed below.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

Herbicides and Pesticides

acetic acid
propionic acid
n-butyric acid
isobutyric acid
2-ethyl hexoic acid
2-ethyl isohexoic acid
ethyl alcohol
isobutyl alcohol
2-ethyl isohexyl alcohol
2-ethyl hexyl alcohol
isobutyronitrile
manganese sulphate (Tecmangam)
triethyl phosphate

Animal Feeds

Tenox BHT—Agricultural Grade: A form of BHT specially prepared for feed use—free-flowing, non-dusting, and granulated in a particle size comparable to that of other feed components. Protects vitamin content of feeds, improves pigmentation and protects chicks against deficiency diseases such as encephalomalacia.

Tecmangam: Contains 75-78% manganese sulphate. Completely soluble and readily assimilated, Tecmangam is an ideal source of manganese for feeds. In manganese-deficient areas, Tecmangam can be added to fertilizer to supply this essential element.

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Massachusetts; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; Houston; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Blue Dyes—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms.. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Peruvian, dms. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.40
BON acid maroons pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex wnse New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher. lb. .18 - .24
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs. c.l., works. ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works..... ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works ..... lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truck-load, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works .... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls..... lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif. cs. c.l. t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l. same basis .... lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .48 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb chys lb 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .35 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .33 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls. c.l., refy lb .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy ..... lb .22 - —
tanks, contract, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- .15
Butane indust., tanks, group 3 gal .04 —

n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, terment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
tert-Synthetic, dms. c.l. frt alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt alld. E. of Mississippi. lb. .27¼- .27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19¼- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

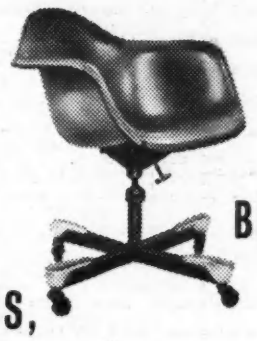
Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.55 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Medium shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.90 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithapone red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 2.09 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls same basis.lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.61 - 2.66
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.89 - 1.94
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.82 - 2.84
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.87 - 2.88
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.26 - 2.31
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.02 - 2.07
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.57 —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms. 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 2.33 - —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots ..... lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots ..... gram. .55 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF, 100 lbs or more lb .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —

Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
Calcium carbonate precip., surface treated bgs. c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 160.00
bgs. l.c.l., works ton 120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80% paper bgs. c.l., works frt equald ton 31.00 - —
Flake, conc., 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Gran., purit., dms lb .27 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works .... ton 37.80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works..... ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms c.l., frt equald ton 29.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works, frt equald ton 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms ..... lb .32 —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt equald. lb. .29½- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb 3.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms.... lb. .76 - —
USP, dms ..... lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms. works. lb 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm 30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works. lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted..kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms... lb. .79 - .80
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works..ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ...ton.93.25 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald..ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ...ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs works lb .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip., dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd. dms .... lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs .... lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more .. lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots ..... lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots .... lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms..... lb. .26 - .50
White, dms. ..... lb. .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns ..... lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified cns ..... lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs..... lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs..... lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs..... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. ..... lb. 3.00 - —
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Capric acid, CP, dms..... lb. .27 - .29
tanks ..... lb. .25 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks ..... lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. ..... lb. .27 - .29
tanks ..... lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms.lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs..... lb. .10 - .10½
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .08½- —
Caraway oil, NF, cns..... lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Carbazole, 97% bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .14½- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. ..... lb. .12½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .13½- —
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. ..... lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .06¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. .... lb. .11½- —

Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works..lb, .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb, .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb, .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse...lb, .21 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works ..... lb. .08 .09
Solid, wholesale works ..... lb. .035 .040
Carbon disulfide 55-gal dms. c.l., works frt equald to competitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis lb. .13 —
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride CP consumers dms. c.l. frt alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. frt alld ..... lb. .15¼- —
Tech consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .11¾- —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.t. frt alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt alld ..... lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms smaller lots works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots. ..... lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A,".. lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached, "B" ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb.16.80 —
bulk smaller lots dlvd lb 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots... lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .72
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.21 - 1.23
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots..lb. .125 - 1.27
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Carotene tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd. gram. .24½- —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms. works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk .... lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom edible acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip., grd Argentine, bgs., c.l. lb. .20 - —
New Zealand ..... lb. .25½- —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .22 —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. ..... lb. .51 Nom.
"B" ..... lb. .51 Nom.
"C" ..... lb. .51 Nom.
Korintje "A" ..... lb. .51 Nom.
"B" ..... lb. .51 Nom.
"C" ..... lb. .51 Nom.
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton.110.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2750- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2910- —
tanks ..... lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2660- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2760- —
tanks ..... lb. .2460- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots. lb. .3125- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33.50- —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l..... lb. .2300- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2400- —
tanks ..... lb. .20½- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l..... lb. .22¼- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks ..... lb. .20¼- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2850- —
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2450- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2550- —
tanks ..... lb. .2250- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks .. lb. .1550- .1575
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works ..... lb. .19½- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms ..... lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. ..... lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works..lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.... lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms..... lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - —
Celery seed oil, bots..... lb.13.50 -17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .585 - .595

HOW DO I KEEP MY PLANT OPERATING AT PEAK EFFICIENCY?

SMOOTH, CONSTANT FLOW. THAT'S THE ANSWER. EVERY OPERATION DOVETAILING ON A TIGHT PRODUCTION AND MARKETING SCHEDULE. IT'S AN ANSWER NOT EASILY COME BY...OR EASY TO KEEP ONCE YOU'VE FOUND IT. YOU'VE GOT TO BE ON YOUR TOES EVERY MINUTE... WATCHING CAPACITY, MACHINERY, EMPLOYEE MORALE, SPACE PLANNING...A HUNDRED AND ONE THINGS. BUT BEFORE I EVEN BEGIN TO THINK ABOUT THESE PROBLEMS, I SETTLE THE QUESTION OF A SUPPLIER. RIGHT OFF THE BAT, BEFORE EVERYTHING, COMES MY SUPPLIER. IF I DON'T HAVE MY RAW MATERIALS ON THE DOT...I DON'T HAVE ANYTHING. I WANT TO BE SURE I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON EMERGENCY SUPPLIES, TOO, IF I NEED THEM. THE QUALITY HAS TO BE TOPS, UNIFORM, CONSISTENT BATCH AFTER BATCH AND IF I RUN INTO TROUBLE, I WANT SOUND, EXPERT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NO FARTHER AWAY THAN A TELEPHONE CALL. GIVE ME A SUPPLIER WHO CAN GIVE ME THESE THINGS AND I'M WITH HIM ALL THE WAY. PRICE? JUST AS LONG AS IT'S FAIR AND IN LINE. AS MY GRANDFATHER USED TO SAY, "YOU DON'T GET SOMETHING FOR NOTHING".



FOLIC ACID NEOMYCIN PYRIDOXINE INTRINSIC FACTOR CONCENTRATE

FOR QUALITY, UNIFORMITY, PROMPT DELIVERY, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EVEN IN EMERGENCIES
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, FINE CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK

CYANAMID

Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 • —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 • —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2 fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 • —
77%CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 • —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 • 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 • 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 • .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more, lb. .48 • —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. 1.50 • —
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 • —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 • —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 • .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .27 • .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 • —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 • —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 96.00 • —
bulk, lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 • —
plant ton. 87.00 • —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 • —
Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 69.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 74.00 -79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 66.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 70.00 -84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 • —
bulk, t.l., works, South ton. 55.00 • —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.75 • 5.20
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09617- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 • —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 • —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 • —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 • —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 • —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 • —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .85 • —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .88 • —
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
lots, frt. alld lb. .70 • —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 • —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .70 • —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 • —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 • —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 • —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 • 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 • 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 • —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 • —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld. lb. .83 • —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .89 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .81 • —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .54 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 • —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 • —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.20 • —
dms. 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis, lb. 2.00 • —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 • —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb 1.25 • —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works, lb. 2.25 • —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 • —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
USP, dms. lb. .30 • —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 • —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 • —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 • —

Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 • —
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .93 • —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 • —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.23 • —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 • 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 • 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 • 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 • .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 • .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 • .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 • .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 • .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 • —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 • —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 • .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09¼- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 • .59
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 • —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots lb. 1.15 • —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 • .40
NF, yellow, broken bgs lb. .35 • .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots. lb. 2.50 • 2.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 • 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 • 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .90 • —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.06 • —
Cinnamon bud oil, bots. lb. 36.60 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.60 • 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms. lb. 8.50 -12.00
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 4.25 • —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 • —
Citric acid, USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 • .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., cgs., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms. 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 • .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 • .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .88 • .96
Java, cns lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Java-type, cns. lb. .75 • .80
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.10 • 3.40
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 15.00
Nat., bots oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn. ton. 8.00 -11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 15.50 • —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton. 20.00 • 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net-ton. 50.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls. lb. 1.05 • —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .41 • —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .46 • —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.40 • 3.25
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .85 • .90
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 • —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 • —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .33
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .30½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works, ton. 40.00 • —
Core, bulk, works ton. 36.50 • —
Fiber, bulk, works ton 44.00 • —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 41.00 • —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 • —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis lb. 4.90 • —
Cobalt blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald with Chicago.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 46% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 • —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 • —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 • —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms. lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse, lb. 2.00 • —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co bbls. dlvd, lb. .83 • —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 • —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 • —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 • —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .89 • —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 • —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 • —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 • —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 • —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 • —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .89 • .94
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14½- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 • —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 • —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 • —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .10½- .10¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 • —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 • —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 • —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 • —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 • 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 • .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 • .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 • —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 • —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 • —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 • —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 • .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .28 • —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 • .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 • .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .60 • .65
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 • 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 • —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .2100- —
bgs., l.c.l, works lb. .2250- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 • .41½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .27½- .28
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .35¾- .36¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3575- .3875
Copper cyanide, tech. dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .634 • —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .644 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. .664 • .684
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 • —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .25 • —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .28½- .30½
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 • —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .41¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .41¼- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .39¼- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 • —
10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 • 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1770- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.70 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.20 -13.70
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 20.65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.40 • —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 24.40 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 25.40 -26.40

Copper, undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.75 • —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 185.00 • —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 180.00 • —
Coriander oil, USP, bots lb. 9.25 -12.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09 • —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 • —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, New York lb. .85¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1960- —
tanks lb. .1760- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.56 • —
Corn syrup, 42° Be. non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 • —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 • —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bulk gram. 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 63.50 -64.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13¾ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .13¼- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .12⅞- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13 • —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .19 • .19½
tanks lb. .17 • —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works, lb. .03 .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 • 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 • .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys., lb. 3.05 • 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 • —
crude, soln. 50% tanks, works, gal. .226 • —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 • .44
dms, l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 • .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 • .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 • 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 • —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 • —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 • —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .80 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .81 • —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 • —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
o-Cresol, 30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, 29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 • —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 • 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resina and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald, gal. 1.15 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.36 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 • —
50 dms. or more, same basis, gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms. gal. 1.05 • 1.15
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½- .35
Crotonic acid, fib dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 • —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 • —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 • —
Powd., cs lb. .95 • —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .34 • —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 • 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs. works unit-ton. 2.85 • —
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 • —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 • —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.20

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Pyrilamine answers important needs for antihistamine therapy because of outstanding effectiveness and compatibility with a variety of other pharmaceuticals.

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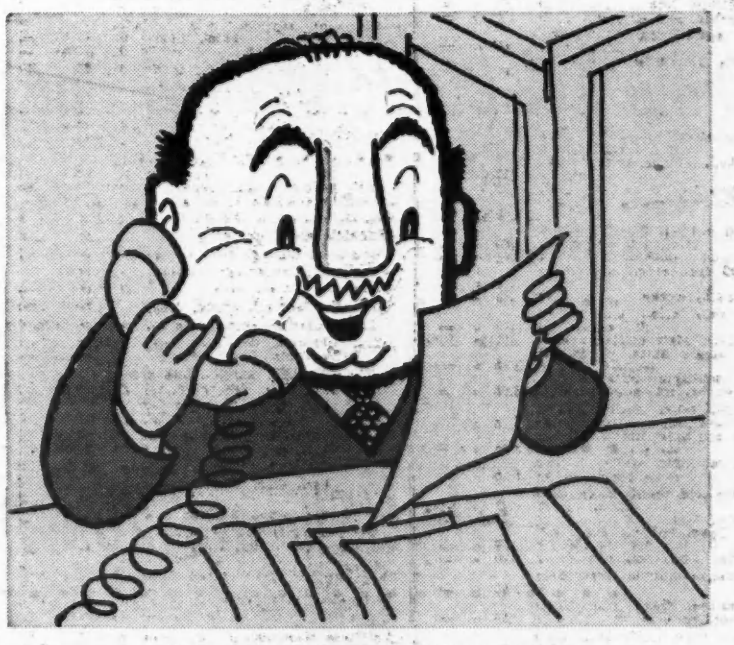

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Cyclohexane—Dieldrin

Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 99% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .85 - —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E. cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E. bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08¼ .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs lb. .34 - .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .31¼- .34
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks
dust, bgs lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .22
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .23 - .24
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .23
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .24 - .25
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags, c.l., t.l., works ton. 51.00 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
bgs., t.l., works ton. 60.75 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton. 69.12 - —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton. 69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, 5D1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76¼
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
5D2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .78
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
5D3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
5D23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
5D23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
5D29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
5D30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
5D35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
5D40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bags lb. 8.98 - —
paper bags lb. 9.13 - —
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .19¾- —
Anhyd., dms lb. 20¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .94 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94½- .95
tanks, same basis lb. .92 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt, alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt, alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dms., frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.34 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E. lb. .14½- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin dms. frt. alld lb 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt, alld lb. 1.95 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate—D.D.V.P.

Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane—D.D.T.

Diethyl Toluamide—D.E.T.

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

Tricresyl Phosphate—T.C.P.

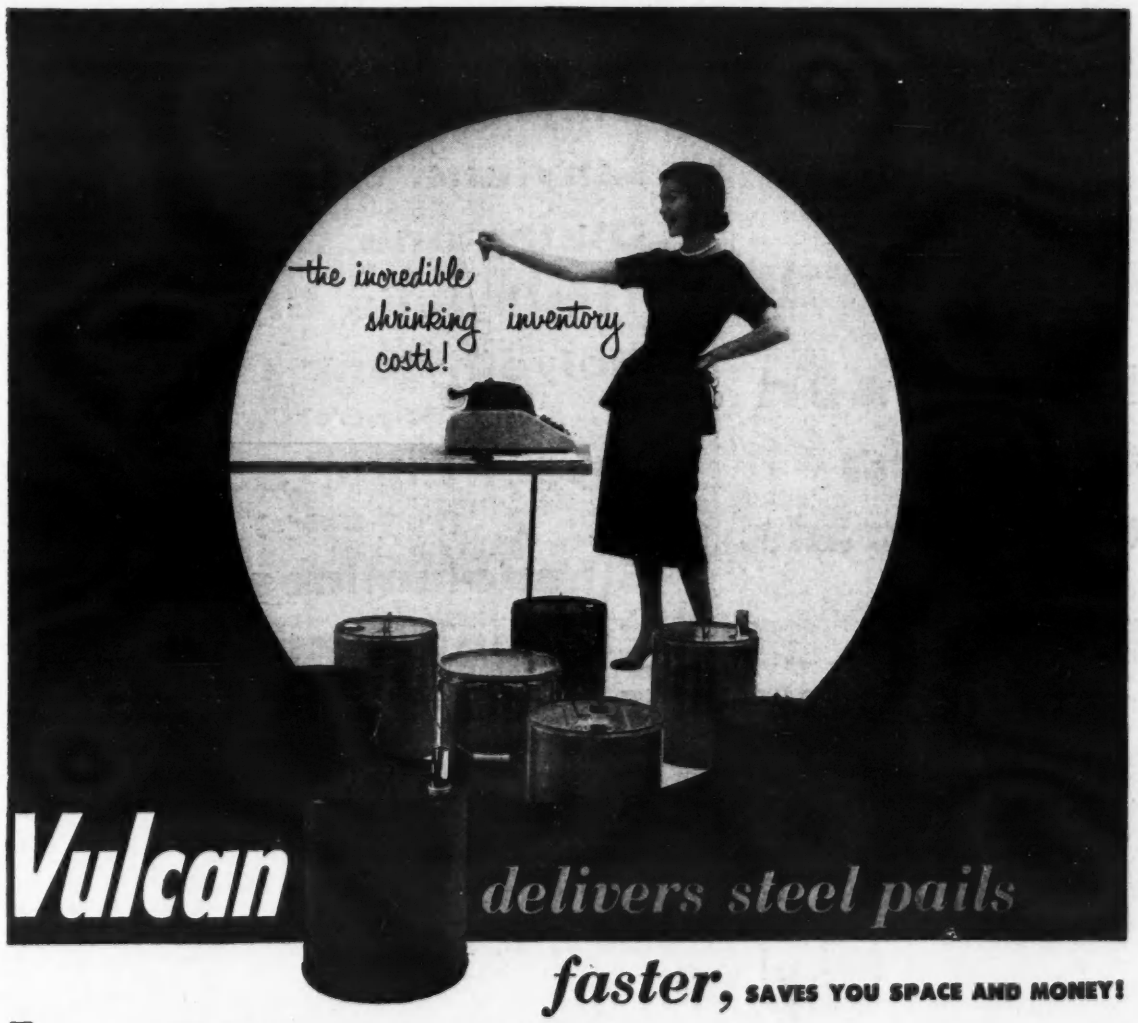
EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

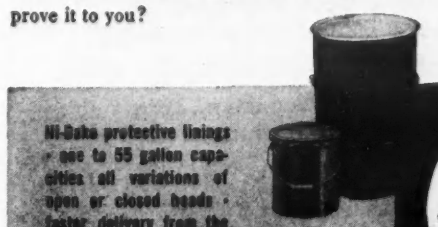
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.27	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.25	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.69½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.70½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.67	—
Diethyl oxalate dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	.45
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17½	—
Diethylamine dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49½	—
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17¾	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether,	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.28¾	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.30¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.20	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.27¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	-147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms	lb.	1.20	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	4.35	- 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.32¾	- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26	- .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works	lb.	.14	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.64	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	- .65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.0850	- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk,	gram.	.0850	- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms.	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½	- .63
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.12½	—
Nat., bgs.	lb.	.11½	—
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms.	lb.	3.90	- 4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	4.85	- 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	1.20	—
70%, dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.275	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.41	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.31	—
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.31	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.34	- .39
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.60	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	1.56	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms.	lb.	.22	—
69° C., dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.11	—
Refd., 63°C. dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½	- .63
tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.59	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.79	—
tankcars, works	gal.	.42	—
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.91	—
tanks, works, south	gal.	.55	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.83	- .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.53¼	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.31	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
Refd., fused tanks, same basis.	lb.	.26	—
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.54	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP	dms	lb. 5.00	- 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.64	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs. bls. c.l. US ports ex dock	ton.	76.00	Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms. c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis.	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30	-35.90



Vulcan delivers steel pails *faster,* SAVES YOU SPACE AND MONEY!

This is a true case history of all the companies who use Vulcan steel shipping containers. Their composite story reads like this: delivery of pails forced them to tie-up excessive funds and space in a big inventory. They switched to Vulcan, and got faster delivery, in all quantities, on a precise and rigidly maintained schedule. Their inventory needs dwindled rapidly, and they had more free cash and manufacturing space. The same thing can happen to you, because Vulcan is an expert authority engaged exclusively in the manufacture of steel pails and drums, and maintains the largest warehouse stock of these items. This means we can deliver your needs and inventory savings at the same time. May we prove it to you?

NOW! REDUCE STEEL CONTAINER INVENTORY COSTS! MAIL THE COUPON TODAY FOR TEST SAMPLES AND THE NAME OF YOUR VULCAN REPRESENTATIVE!



Hi-Bake protective linings • one to 55 gallon capacities • all variations of open or closed heads • faster delivery from the largest warehouse stock • from a carton to a carload • brand name decorating • special designs

VULCAN CONTAINERS INC. Bellwood, Illinois

VULCAN CONTAINERS INC., Bellwood, Illinois

Gentlemen: I am interested in:

- ☐ Pails, in the following sizes.....
- ☐ Hi-Bake protective linings for (product).....
- ☐ 55 gallon drums.

Please get this information to—

Name.....

Company.....

Address.....

City.....Zone....State.....

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	17.60
Yellow FD&C No. 1 cns	lb.	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10

Dyes coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	10.95
Brown D&C No 1	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green D&C No 5	lb.	15.65	16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	1.29	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.53	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161 Orange	lb.	.94	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.39	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.92	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

299 Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.13	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365 Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.49	—
448 Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.93	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
593 Green BY conc	lb.	1.02	—
596 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	—
657 Malachite green V crystals	lb.	2.73	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	—
667 Milling green 6B conc	lb.	4.78	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.85	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
729 Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	—
749 Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	—
841 Safranine GF extra, conc	lb.	4.11	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	2.23	—
978 Black GXCF conc	lb.	.38	—
1034 Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	3.58	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, dms. dlvd.	lb.	2.28	—
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.85	—
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.92	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.43	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	2.29	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	31	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder	lb.	4.60	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	2.16	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	2.08	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.48	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.50	—

Dyes coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.

24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1.06	—
73 Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	—
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078 Alizarin green, CG	lb.	3.53	—
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	—
Oil black ZBC	lb	4.46	—
Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	—
Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	—
Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	—
Oil blue ZN	lb	8.02	—
Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	—
Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	—
Oil red N-1700	lb.	1.76	—
Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb	6.33	—

Dyes coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb drms., dlvd. No

p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb	4.62	—
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb	5.87	—
Spirit black RB	lb.	3.54	—
Spirit brown ZG	lb	5.30	—
Spirit red B, conc	lb	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.27	1.29
Tanners, bbls.	lb.	.06	.06½
Elm bark, grinding bls	lb.	.30	.33
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	—
Select, bundles	lb	75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	40.25	49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.85	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
nydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.93	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	.72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	.75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	.72
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
l-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.80	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)			
Erigeron oil, cns	lb.	6.00	7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.60	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots	oz.	67.75	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.17	—
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
dms., t.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies.	gal.	20.58	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.63	20.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.42	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of			
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	21.70	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.75	21.81
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.54	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)			
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb.	.90	—
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	—
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works	lb.	.30	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, works	lb.	.90	1.06
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).			

Mathieson Organic Chemicals

Ethylene Oxide
Ethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol
Triethylene Glycol
Polyethylene Glycols
(Poly-G's)
Glycol Ether Solvents
(Poly-Solv's)
Ethanolamines
Ethylene Diamine
Polyamines
Surfactants
(Poly-Tergents)
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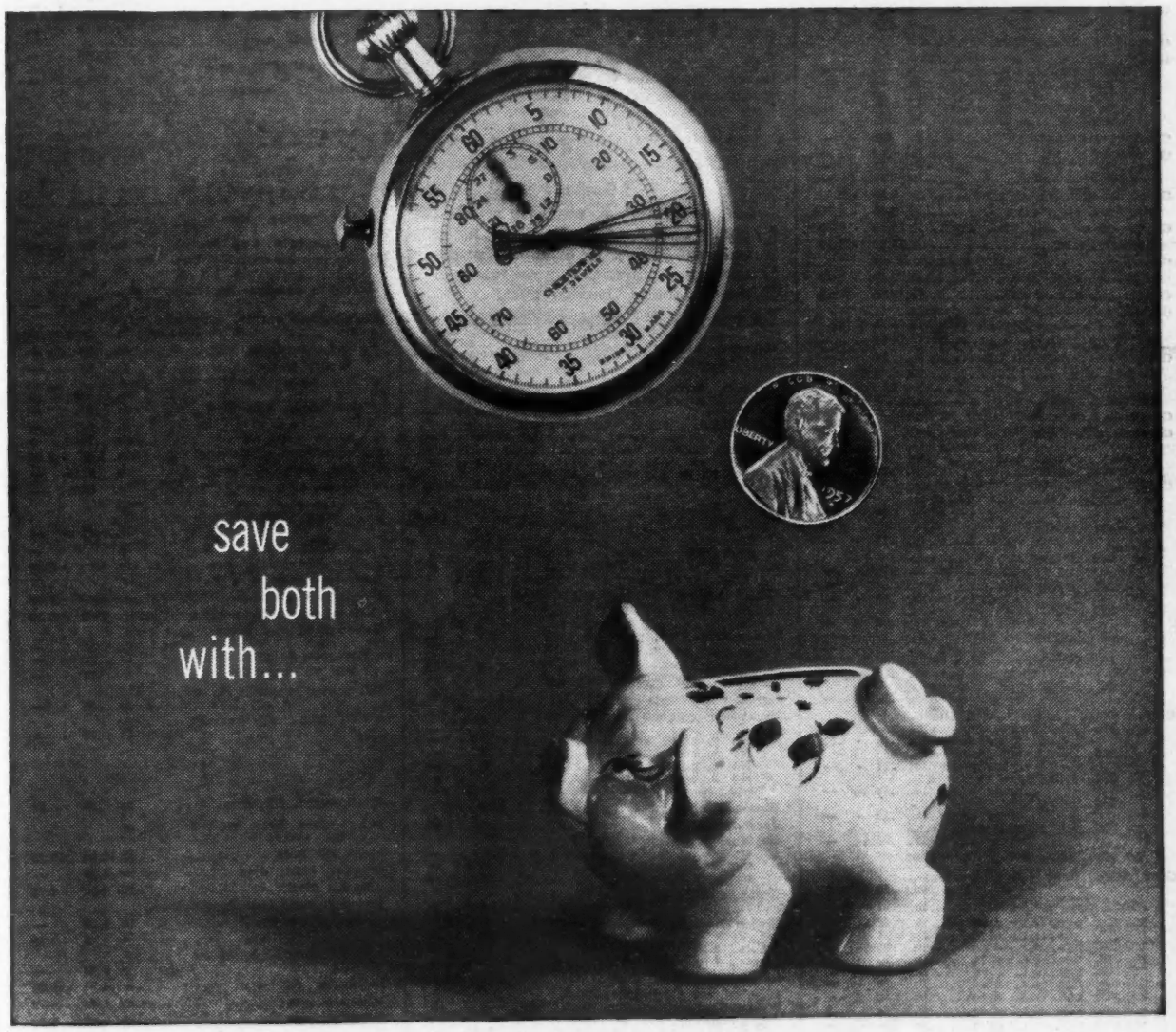
8951

Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.66	.70
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works	lb.	.20	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works	lb.	10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.35	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms.	lb.	.27	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns.	lb.	1.09	—
¼-lb. cns.	lb.	1.21	—
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10½	—
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.38	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.34½	—
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)			
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E.	lb.	.52½	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. t.c. dlvd.	lb.	.24¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.21¾	—
Ethyl iodide, chys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52	—
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Ethyl oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.20	1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.42	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.58	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
Ethylene, contract, refy gate	lb.	.0475	.0525
Ethylene dibromide dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.28½	—
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms.	lb.	.33	.35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis.	lb.	.40	—
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over	lb.	6.40	—
100-lb. fib. dms. smaller lots	lb.	6.65	6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.10	1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified, 70-80% dms.	lb.	.87	.90
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms.	lb.	.88	.95
Eugenol, USP, dms.	lb.	2.00	2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls.	lb.	.13	.17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works	lb.	2.10	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.14½	—
French, light, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Rumanian bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Yugoslav, light, bgs.	lb.	.23	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.10	—
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
bbls., t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
Soln., USP IX, chys	lb.	.16	—
USP IX, djns	lb.	.17	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
dms., t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.25	6.75
bbls., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, chys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	100 lbs.	3.75	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.86	—
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23¼	—
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.89	.91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	.67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb lots	lb.	.40½	—
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.36½	—
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40	.44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.25	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton	36.25	42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton	33.25	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	.68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	.69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.32½	.34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms.	lb.	.96	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran. bgs., c.l., works	ton	34.50	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area.	100 lbs.	3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
USP, cryst., bbls., cns.	lb.	.09¼	.10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal.	32.00	35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.75	4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	4.90	—
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1450	.1500
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1680	.1730
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1300	.1350
tanks	lb.	.1150	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.14	—
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15½	—
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units		.16	—
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900			
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	130.00	133.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 90% protein, grd., bgs., Cheaspeake Bay area	ton.	126.00	129.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)			
Folic acid, USP, bots, fib. dms., kilo-lots or more	gram	.70	—
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more	kilo	62.00	—
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0715	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0450	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0740	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0475	—
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420	—
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.1570	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	lb.	.1620	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	lb.	.1675	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs. c.l. fll mines.	ton	19.00	—
calcined, bgs. c.l. same basis	ton.	20.00	21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga or Fla mines	ton.	17.50	—
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point	ton	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27¼	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.			



Paraformaldehyde

This free-flowing flaked solid is 91% available formaldehyde. Its high reactivity permits greater resin output . . . over 30% larger batches with existing equipment. And cycles are ⅓ shorter . . . reflux and dehydration steps are cut by hours!

New Installations No need for heated storage tanks or large tankage areas. Larger resin output per kettle . . . lower steam, electricity and cooling costs result. Write Celanese for complete technical data and prices.

Celanese®

Paraformaldehyde . . . a Celanese intermediate

CHEMICALS

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-C180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

See Chemical Materials Catalog and Chemical Week Buyers' Guide for complete listing of Celanese Chemical Products

Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd. dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. 43½- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoune).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 5.55 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.10 - 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls. c.l lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test bbls. c.l lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls. c.l lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls. c.l lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd. bbls. bxs. lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.70 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 14.50 -16.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 15.50 -16.50
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb. 13.00 -18.50
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 5.75 - 6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots lb. 14.75 - —
Ginger root, African, bls. lb. .19 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .13¾- —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)
Gluconic acid tech. 50%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l. dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, ogs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots. gram. .60 - —
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks, lb. .16½- —
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks, lb. .15 - —
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .14 Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, syn. dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¼- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms. c.l. works lb .20½- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Graphite, amorphous, cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .09 - .09½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅞ .08
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾ —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾ .18¾
extra winter, strained dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .20¾ .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb bls lb. .45 —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms. lb 3.40 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. .85 - 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .43
5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .35

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton. 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton. 17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton. 55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton. 60.00 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome yellow, CP lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom. green, bls lb. .70 .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb lots, f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis. lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l. works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb 1.35 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP consumers cbys. extra c.l works, lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots., kilo lots or more gram. 3.20 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots., kilo lots or more gram. 3.20 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls. c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l. t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c. works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq. 96% tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd. cyls., dlvd E lb. .30¼- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago, lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars lb. .75 - .98
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 16.00 -18.28
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms. kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.65 - 4.70
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 9.50 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 10.50 - —
Irish moss, bleached prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .03¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .51 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb 19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95% c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .714 .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-)
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 —
450-lb. fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .80 .90
Isoquinoline dms., works lb. .65 1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb .90 Nom.
powd. bbls. bxs lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs. lb. .30 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 —
Juniper berry oil, bots lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Twice rectified bots lb. 3.60 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms lb. .42 .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .45 —
No. 2, powd. bbls lb. .35 .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .30 .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .1433- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1788- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1838- .2150
bbls. dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald. lb. .1888- .2200
bbls. dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald. lb. .1938- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3038- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088 -.3650
bbls. dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3138- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3188- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l. works lb. .3600- —
bbls. 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cyls lb. .85 .88

BECKMAN states:
"Calcium gluconate is the salt nowadays preferred for oral, intravenous and intramuscular administration."
— Beckman, PHARMACOLOGY IN CLINICAL PRACTICE (Page 283). Published by the W. B. Saunders Company (1952).
Pharmacology in Clinical Practice
BECKMAN
SAUNDERS

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Mallinckrodt calcium gluconate, made electrolytically, is the right starting material for the production of clear, stable solutions. Calcium Gluconate USP for Parenteral Solutions yields exceptionally clear products. Calcium Gluconate USP Powder is particularly adaptable for tableting and capsuling.

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- IODIDES
- BISMUTH COMPOUNDS
- PHENOBARBITAL
- IRON SALTS
- MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
- MERCURIALS

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SECOND & MALLINCKRODT STREETS, ST. LOUIS 7, MO. • 72 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • LOS ANGELES • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

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Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald ..lb. .14 - —
bgs. 6,000-lb lots frt equald..lb. .14½- —
bgs. 2,000-lb. lots frt equald lb .14¾- —
bgs. 200-lb lots frt equald lb .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms. ½c higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP fib dms. 30,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms. 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs ½c to 1c lower
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald..lb. .18½- —
l.t.l., bgs., frt. equald.....lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root bls lb 4.50 Nom
Lake C red toner alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black bgs. c.l. works lb .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works....lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds works ...lb. .24 .26
hydrous dms. works .....lb .23 .25
Lard, cash, dms. .....lb. .1260- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed bgs. .....lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil dms. cns.....lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid bbls .....lb. 60 —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - .32½
tanks .....lb. .27½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works .....lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. .....lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. .....lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns. .....lb. 7.50 - 8.75
40-42% ester cns. .....lb. 8.75 - 9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns .....lb. 2.05 - —
Lead acetate NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls .....lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. .....lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs. c.l. .....lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs. l.c.l. .....lb. .42½- —
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)
Lead chloride dms .....lb .45 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate fused 26% Pb dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York, lb. .13 - —
St. Louis .....lb. .1280- —

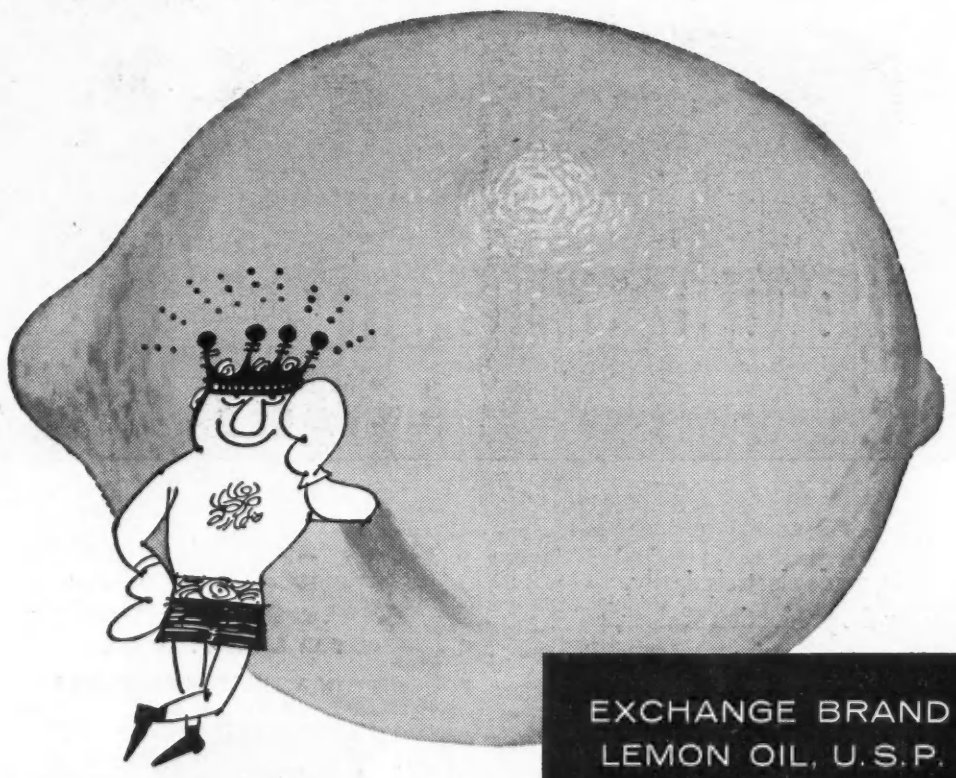
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls .....lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls.lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms, works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis. lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works. lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate)
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms..lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms .....lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb dms. .....lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld..lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .18¼- —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb lots, works. lb 9.00 —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots. ....lb.22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms. .....lb. 3.15 - 3.90
Messina, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. ....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
dl-Leucine dms. works .....lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. .....lb .15 .17
Powd., bls. .....lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. .....lb. 10 - 12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt ton.21.20 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l. same basis ton.24.45 - —
Spray, bgs. c.l., same basis ton.27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns .....lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Expressed, West indian, cns ..lb 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist. bots.....lb.68.00 —
expressed .....lb 82.00 -90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs. works ton. 3.50 4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.35 - 4.65
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms.....lb. 4.20 - 4.65
Synthetic, dms. works .....lb. 5.50 —
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.35
96-98%, dms. .....lb. 5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. .....lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works .....lb. 5.50 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt alld lb. 1.58 - 1.68
Lindane, 99% tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills.... ton.55.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton.51.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms. c.l., New York..lb. .1790- —
dms., l.c.l., New York .....lb. .1690- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis.....lb. .1430- —
tanks, New York .....lb. .1580- —
tankwagon, New York.....lb. .1620- .1630
Boiled linseed oil .006c. per lb. higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.....lb. .2090- —
Water-white, dms. .....lb. .2390- —
Linseed pitch, dms .....lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge coml., powd., bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms .....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis....lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works. lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .56 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works.....lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works.....lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works..lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works.....lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E .....lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. .....lb. .50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.... lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. .....lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium cs. .....lb. 8.00 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb.12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs..lb.12.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls. .....lb. 2.40 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment..lb. 3.10 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. .....lb.13.50 -15.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¼- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..lb. .30½- —
USP, light bgs.....lb. .36½- .37½
heavy fib. dms. .....lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars...lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12½- .13½

How does one lemon oil become the unchallenged champion?



It must start with the correct varieties of lemon (California Lisbons, Eurekas and Villa Francos) for prized bouquet and character.

It must all be cold pressed from the peel to capture the superb true lemon flavor.

It must be bulk-blended from the correct proportions of oils from coastal and desert grown lemons.

It must be delivered unaltered to the buyer.

All of these things the Sunkist Growers do with the benefit of the greatest source of fruit, ultra-modern equipment and years of skill...to make Exchange Brand Lemon Oil the world's best.

Now you have the convenience of two types blended to specific needs. Both come to you in containers sealed with tamper-proof tabs stamped "Exchange."

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL, U.S.P.
Exchange
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DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.14½	.15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms.	lb.	1.42	—
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works	lb.	.24½	.25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.36	—
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼	—
Sticks, cs works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59	—
Magnesium nitrate cryst., dms., works	lb.	.29	—
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia calcined).			
Magnesium peroxide 15% dms., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½	.12
Magnesium sulfate tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		2.15	—
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.35	—
bgs. l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs		3.10	—
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs		3.35	—
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms. 5,050-lb lots	lb.	.38	—
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.40	—
fib. dms. 100-lb lots	lb.	.45	—
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c per lb. higher			
Malachite green straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	5.30	—
Malathion, dms. c.l. works	lb.	.90	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.92	1.02
Maleic acid, cryst. powd., dms	lb.	.37¼	—
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.28¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.27¾	—
Prices on maleic annhydride W of Rockies, 1½c per lb higher			
Malic acid, tech. dms	lb.	.50	—
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb lots	lb.	2.33	—
dms. smaller lots	lb	2.40	2.50
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.55	—
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Manganese borate, tech. fib dms.	lb.	.23½	—
Manganese carbonate, bbls. works.	lb.	.32	—
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25½	—
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works	ton.	148.00	—
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis	ton.	144.50	—
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis	ton.	152.50	—
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher			
Manganous gluconate dms.	lb.	1.84	—
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
Manganese hypophosphite NF dms.	lb	3.52	—
Manganese linoleate liq. 4.35% Mn, dms.	lb.	.35¾	—
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb.	.41¼	—
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.34	—
dms. ton lots dlvd E	lb.	.36	—
dms. smaller lots dlvd. E	lb.	.38	—
Manganese naphthanate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	—
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms	lb.	.25¼	—
Precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms	lb.	.33	—
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E	ton.	97.50	—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd S.E	ton.	104.50	—
Manganese tallate 6% dms	lb.	.24	—
Mangrove bark, E African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l. ex dock	ton.	64.00	65.00
South American 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	47.00	50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs	lb.	.34	.38
CBB, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.24	.27
DK, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
DK, dust, bgs.	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs.	lb.	.17¾	.21
WS, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Mannitol com'l fib dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60	—
fib dms. to ton tots, works	lb.	.62	—
fib dms., single dm., works	lb.	.65	—
Marine pitch, dms	lb.	.04¼	.05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)			
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).			
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Menadione, USP, bots	gram.	.044	.05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs	lb.	6.00	6.25
Japanese, cs.	lb.	7.00	7.15
Syn., USP racemic, cns	lb.	4.50	—
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.44	—
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.46	—
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.54	—
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.56	—
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.98	—
NF, gran or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.78	—
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII, powd., fib dms	lb.	6.84	—
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms.	lb.	7.73	—
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms	lb.	5.97	6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech.	lb.	5.77	—
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	5.60	—
NF X, fib. dms.	lb.	5.14	—
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).			
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF	lb.	7.72	—
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).			
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask		233.00	240.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.12½	—
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).			
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)			
Metanilic acid dms., works	lb	.57	75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine)			
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).			
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).			
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)			
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).			
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98% dms., truckloads, works	lb	.47	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.47½	.80
tanks, works	lb.	.45	—
Methanol, nat. denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld	gal.	.85	—
Syn. zone 1 dms. c.l. or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd	gal.	.48½	—
dms. t.c.l. works	gal.	.55½	—
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area	gal.	.35½	—
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	.32½	—
Zone 1, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J.	gal.	.29½	—
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.51½	—
dms. t.c.l. works	gal.	.58½	—
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas	gal.	.38½	—
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	.35½	—
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash			
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)			
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more	lb	3.50	—
Feed grade 98% fib dms., same basis	lb.	2.45	—
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. frt alld	lb.	.61	.64
Methyl abietate non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.20½	—
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
Methyl abietate hydrogenated non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.21	—
non-ret dms. t.c.l., same basis	lb	.21½	—
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn			
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld	gal.	62½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	gal.	.66	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E	gal.	.72	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	gal.	.51	—
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.			
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.39	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.37	—
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol)			
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.14½	—
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol)			
Methylamyl ketone, dms. works	lb	1.05	—
Methyl anthranilate, cns	lb	2.35	2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns. dms	lb.	.65	.75
Methyl bromide service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb cyls., large lots frt. alld	lb.	.62	.65
Methyl cellulose, special vis (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.82	—
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis	lb.	.89	—
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs	lb	1.05	—

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL

U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY

Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Methyl Cellulose—Montan Wax

Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —

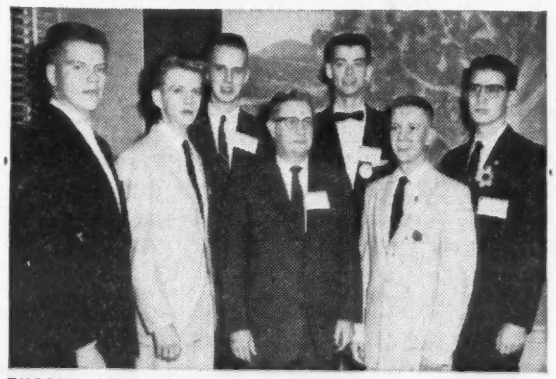
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 28.00 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —

Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgc., t.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —

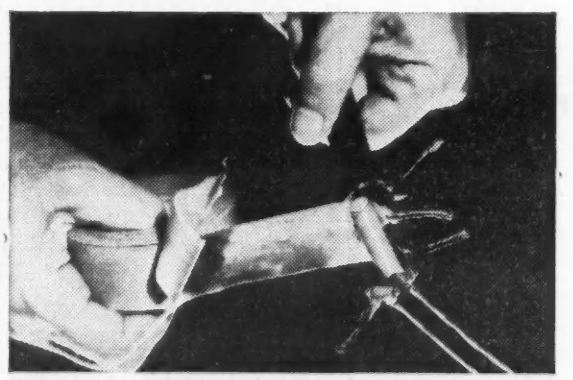
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacquer, bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .1860- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - .13½
tanks, New York gal. .18 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .06¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - -
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .29 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis.lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .29 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
Monopotassium glutamate dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Montan wax, dom. refd. bgs lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...

MAINTAIN QUALITY STANDARDS—For generations "Evenflo" baby bottles have been a recognized leader in their field. Now Pyramid Rubber Company uses Hercules Hi-fax® high density polyethylene to mold "Evenflo" plastic bottles with even more advantages. Unbreakable, of course, Hi-fax bottles are acceptable by FDA for direct contact with food, can withstand the high temperatures necessary for sterilization. These are just a few reasons why Hi-fax is finding ever increasing use in packaging, toys, fabrics, wire coating and pipe.



ENCOURAGE YOUTH—Pictured with Hercules Vice President Paul Mayfield are winners in the National 4-H Entomology Awards Program. Agricultural Chemicals Division thus plays a part in the development of farm and civic leadership.



CREATE NEW PRODUCTS—Rubber and Asbestos Corporation depends on two Hercules tackifying agents for the unique characteristics of its new "Tackmaster" pressure-sensitive film used in the tape shown. The Hercules materials help provide the high tack, quick stick and grab necessary in such films, plus easy separation from the protective release paper.

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INCORPORATED
900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

658-2

CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

HERCULES

Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns ..... oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns .... oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns .... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns ..... oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .55¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .56¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .52¾ - —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb lots ..... lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots ..... lb. 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb lots ..... lb. 5.45 - —
Xylol, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots .. lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb lots ..... lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb lots ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .09½ - —
Dutch, ngs ..... lb. .10½ - —
Montana, yellow, Oriental, bgs .. lb. .09¾ - .10
Montana, bgs., No 1 ..... lb. .09½ - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. ... lb. 17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms. ..... lb. .23 - .25½
tanks ..... lb. .22¾ - —
Myrobalans, Bombay ..... ton. 52.00 - 53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock .. ton. 59.00 - 60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock .. ton. 73.00 - 74.00
Myrobalans extract, indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .19½ - .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)
Naphtha petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .19 - —
New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½ - —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. ..... gal. .18 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. ..... gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 ..... gal. .13875 - —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., tankwagon Boston. gal. .21½ - —
Chicago ..... gal. .299 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .24½ - —
Newark ..... gal. .20½ - —
New York ..... gal. .20½ - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .21½ - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene crude, dom., 74°, tanks tanks frt equald lb. .06¼ - —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½ - .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾ - .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots .... lb. .035 - .05
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¾ - —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis .. lb. .15½ - —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l. same basis. lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. 18½ - —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld ... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms. ..... lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt, adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib, dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots ..... lb. 550.00 - 575.00
Spanish, bots ..... lb. 70.00 - —
Nerolin, cns ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾ - .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½ - .48½
Nickel formate bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .73 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works .. lb. .32½ - .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. ..... lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls ..... lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½ - .40½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt, adjusted kilo 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .10½ - —
Nikethamide, cbys ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
Nitric acid, 40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
n-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld .... lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - .41
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis. lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .41 - .43
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .44 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis .. lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .44 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - .45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .27
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .22½ - —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.28 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .22½ - —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

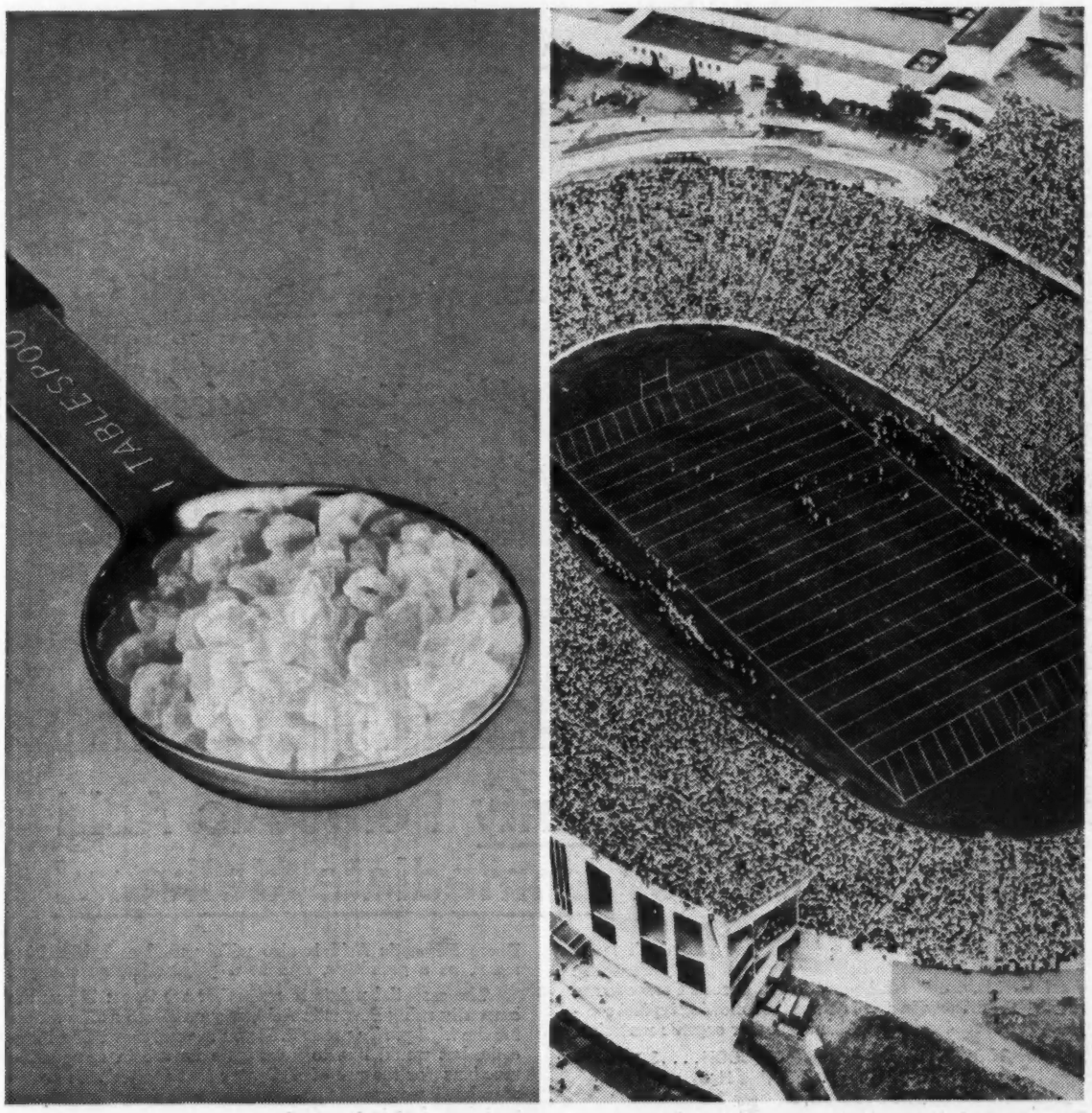
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —

Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c per lb higher

o-Nitrotoluene dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks frt alld ..... lb .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms ..... lb. 1.43 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .19½ - —

For shipments to western states add 2c. to above schedule.

Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs ..... lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. ..... lb. 1.85 - —
West Indian, bgs ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian cns., dms lb. 13.00 - 14.00
USP dist. West Indian cns., dms. lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Nux vomica bls ..... lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .15 - 17



Which has the greater surface area?

Not the football field! One cubic inch of Davison Silica Gel boasts a surface area of about 90,000 square feet . . . much more than a football field. It's a high capacity desiccant!

Davison Silica Gel adsorbs about 45% of its weight of water from saturated air. What makes it so vapor "thirsty"? One, its enormous internal surface. Two, its millions of tiny pores or capillaries. These *attract* vapors, *condense* them, *hold* them as liquids.

That's why you'll find Davison Silica Gel so efficient in drying air and gas. A variety of particle sizes, densities and adsorptive capacities are available. Each has been developed to meet specific application demands. There is one to suit yours.

DAVISON
CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of W. R Grace & Co.
Baltimore 3, Maryland

O

Ocher (see iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. ..... lb. .50 - .60
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb .24½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 1lc. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms ..... lb. .18 - .18½
tanks ..... lb. .16½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist, (white), dms. lb. .19¾- .22¼
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- —
Single-dist., dms, ... lb. .18½- .21
tanks ..... lb. .16 - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. ..... lb. .18½- .18¾
Oleostearine, dms. ..... lb. .14 - .14½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs ..... lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs ..... lb .22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots ..... lb 5.50 7.65
Extra fine, bots ..... lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid ..gal. 2.45 - 2.55
Olivine, crude, works ..... ton.12.00 —
20 mesh works ..... ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ..... ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns ..... oz.19.20 -19.45
USP, gran., cns. ..... oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns ..... oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks
Expressed, USP Calif., cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Messina, cns ..... lb 3.85 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms .... lb 2.50 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb.65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. .90 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. .85 - —

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns .... lb 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb .55 - —
powd., bbls, bxs ..... lb .68 - —
Verona, bls ..... lb .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .79 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs. ..... lb. .87 Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works .. lb. .18½ - —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works .. lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works .. lb. .19¾- —
6-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.93 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms ..... lb. .14½- .15
tanks ..... lb. .12¼- —
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms ..... lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb 13¾ 14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Papain, African, bots ..... lb. No prices.
Ceylon, bots. ..... lb. No prices.
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP. cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. ..... lb. .31 - —
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .40
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., ... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21¼- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. ..... lb. 4.85 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis .. lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills .. ton.65.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17 - —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .22½- .23
tanks ..... lb. .20½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 23½ .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

BECCO's high-purity Peracetic Acid is available for immediate delivery!

Seems that there are still a few people who don't know they can get immediate delivery on high-purity Peracetic Acid. Fact is, commercial quantities of Becco's Peracetic are available right now, in a solution of the following typical composition—uncontaminated with any other organic material:

CH_3COOOH....40% CH_3COOH....39%
H_2SO_4....1% H_2O....15% H_2O_2....5%
(Plus a stabilizer, 500 ppm)

Becco research has studied many epoxidation techniques and stands ready now, as always, to help you use high-purity Peracetic Acid to meet your particular epoxidation requirements. For example, under reaction conditions developed by Becco, high yields of epoxides are obtainable from a wide variety of difficult-to-epoxidize olefinics.

Moreover, this versatile oxidant has proved superior in the production of amine oxides, sulfones, metal salts, etc. Becco Peracetic Acid is also widely used as a bleaching agent, as a germicide, and as a polymerization catalyst.

The essential points to remember are these: If you are currently using Peracetic Acid, rely on Becco as *the* source for the *high-purity* product. If you are not now using Peracetic, but would like to investigate its use in epoxidation reactions (or the use of H_2O_2, for that matter), Becco research will work with you—and there's no obligation on your part. Feel free to consult us.

In the meantime, you will find the following bulletins of interest—they're free at your request:

BULLETIN No. 4 — Peracetic Acid 40%

BULLETIN No. 69 — Epoxidation and Hydroxylation with Becco Hydrogen Peroxide and Peracetic Acid.

Progress in Peroxygens **BECCO**

BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation
Station B, Buffalo 7, New York

fmc FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

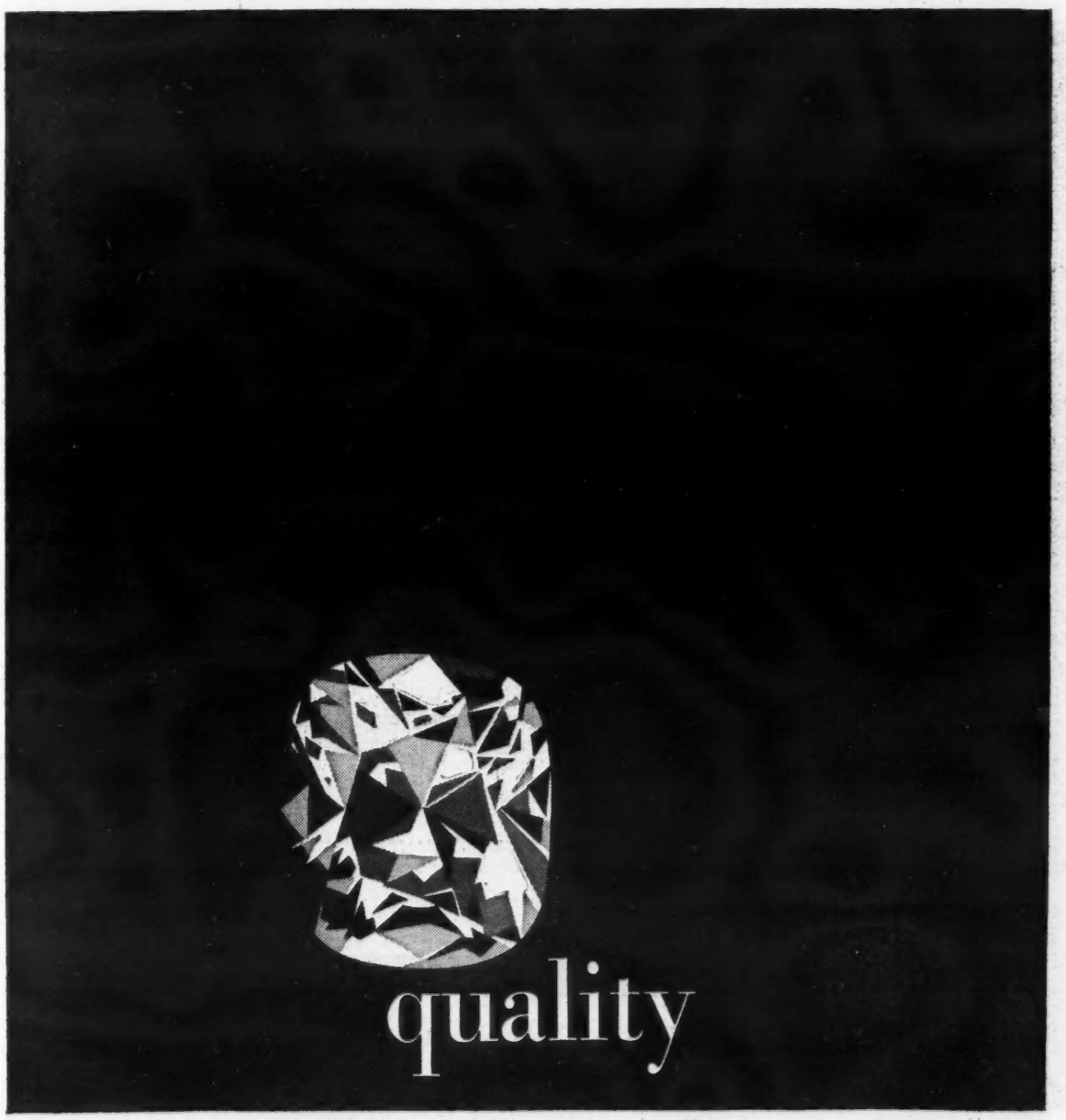
FMC CHEMICALS INCLUDE: BECCO Peroxygen Chemicals • WESTVACO Phosphates, Barium and Magnesium Chemicals • WESTVACO Alkalis, Chlorinated Chemicals and Carbon Bisulfide • NIAGARA Insecticides, Fungicides and Industrial Sulphur • OHIO-APEX Plasticizers and Chemicals • FAIRFIELD Pesticide Compounds and Organic Chemicals

Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy, gal. .14 • —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 6.00 • —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs, lb. .24 • —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 • —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .29 • —
Funtuas, bgs. lb. .32 • —
Japanese, Santaka, bgs lb. .26½ • —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .35 • —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 • —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .34 • —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 • .75
imp USP bls. lb. .85 • —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms lb. 3.60 • 4.50
Redist., USP, dms lb. 4.00 • 4.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½ • —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15¼ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼ • —
tanktruck 1,000 gal. min., dlvd, lb. .12¼ • —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 • —
Paste bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.30 • —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.35 • 1.75
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American, cns., dms lb. 2.05 • 3.00
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy, lb. .07¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ • —
tanks, refy lb. .05½ • —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ • —
tanks, refy lb. .04½ • —
lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ • —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅛ • —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy, lb. .08⅛ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
tanks, refy lb. .06⅛ • —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ • —
tanks, refy lb. .04½ • —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ • .18¼
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ • .19
tanks, works lb. .14½ • .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .13 • —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld, E lb. .91 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 • —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. 1.05 • —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 • —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 • —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 • —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ • —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .20½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ • —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ • —
dms., same basis lb. .22¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ • —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 • 1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 • —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.95 • —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 • 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 • 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 • 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .42 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .38½ • —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld, lb. .95 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 • 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 • —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼ • —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 • 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 • 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 • 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 • 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms, lb. 1.45 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 • —
fib dms. smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 • —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 • 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works, lb. .48 • .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .26¼ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 • —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .23¾ • .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .32½ • .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾ • .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 • —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 • —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½ • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.11 • —
68-70% b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.51 • —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.16 • —
74-75% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.16 • —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.16 • —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 • —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 • 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 • —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 • 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 • —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 • .50
white (yellow), solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¼ • —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 • —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½ • —
Phosphoric pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ • .13¼
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395 • .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550 • .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 • .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½ • —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ • —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .83 • —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St Louis lb 3.45 • —
Resinated bbls, same basis lb 3.00 • —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.69 • —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 • —
Resinated, bbls. lb 3.50 • —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb 1.71 • —
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
NF lb. 5.20 • —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 • .43½
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .413 • .423
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 • —
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb. .83 • —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 • —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 4.75 • 5.25



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Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, ea.	4.68	- 4.78
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb.	.65	- —
Mexican, bgs. lb.	.33	- —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb.	3.78	- 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb.	2.00	- 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse New York, lb.	.17	- —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb.	.178	- —
dms., dlvd. lb.	.179	- —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).		
Pinetar oil, coml. dms. c.l., works, lb.	.0561-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.0634-	—
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York, lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works lb.	.046	- —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south gal.	1.25	- —
dms. incl., l.c.l. ex whse., New York gal.	1.36½-	—
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal.	1.12	- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal.	1.23½-	—
Pink root, bls. lb	2.50	- —
Piperazine 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	2.45	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	2.50	- —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb.	1.47	- —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb lots, lb.	1.33	- —
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald, lb.	2.60	- 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb	4.50	- 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd. E.lb.	3.70	4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).		
Platinum metal, works lb.	72.00	-75.00
Pleurisy root bls. lb	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb	15.60	-16.10
Poke root, bls. lb.	.19	- .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units.	.52	- —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units.	.54	- —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units.	.56	- —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.41	- —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.43	- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb.	.46	- .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb.	.41	- —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works, lb.	.43	- —
dms. smaller lots, works lb.	.46	- .48
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs lb.	.26	- —
Nubs, bgs lb.	.37	40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb.	No stocks.	
Dutch, bgs. lb.	.26½-	—
Danish lb.	.26	- —
Polish, bgs. lb.	.27½-	—
Turkish, bgs. lb.	No stocks.	
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.25	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	5.05	- —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs.	3.70	- —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	9.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	10.20	- —
Solid, 88-92%, dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs.	8.70	- —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	9.75	- —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs.	.31	- .36
Potassium bicarbonate USP, gran., dms lb.	.22	- —
USP, powd., dms lb.	.24	- —
Potassium bichromate gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb.	.18	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb.	.18½-	.19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¼c. higher.		
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms. c.l. lb.	.40	- —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb.	.40½-	—
dms., smaller lots lb.	.41	- .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs. lb.	.33½-	.37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb.	.30	- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb.	.32	- .33
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb.	.39	- .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb.	.20	- —
NF, powd., bbls., dms. lb.	.21	- .22
Tech., calcined, bbls. c.l., works, 100 lbs.	9.00	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	10.05	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.60	- —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.	8.65	- —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.13½-	.14⅛
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb.	.12¾-	—
dms., c.l., works lb.	.14	- .15
works lb.	.12¼-	—
NF, cryst., works lb.	.12¾-	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb.	.16¾-	—
Powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb.	.17¼-	—
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb.	.36	- —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)		
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l. works ton	29.00	- —
bgs. c.l., works ton	33.50	- —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton	27.00	- —
bgs. c.l., works ton	31.50	- —
USP, cryst., dms. lb	.20	- .22
gran., dms. lb.	.21	- .23
powd., dms lb.	.24	- .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb.	.50	- 50⅛
Potassium citrate USP gran. dms. lb.	.43	—
USP powd. dms lb.	.40½-	41⅛
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb.	.45	- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works lb.	.455	- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb	.465	- —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)		
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb.	.50	- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb.	.65	- —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb.	.23	- —
bgs., smaller lots lb.	.23½-	—
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.	.30	- —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.31	- —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb.	.37	- .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb.	1.67	- —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb.	2.10	2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).		
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb.	.33½-	.38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb.	1.38	- —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb.	1.90	- 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.	.17	- .1768
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb.	.20	- .21
Powd., dms lb.	.25	- —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l. works, base price unit-ton.	.38	- .38⅛
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton.	26.25	-26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price ton.	27.45	-27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.	16.50	- —
bbls. smaller lots 100 lbs.	17.50	-18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.	9.25	- —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
NF, powd. bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.	10.25	- —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.	11.50	- 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb.	.32	- .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.	219.50	- —
dms., ton lots ex whse ton.	311.00	- —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.	316.00	- —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.		
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.19	- .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb.	.26	- .29
USP, dms., works lb.	.29¼-	.31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.17½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.18	- .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb.	.15½-	.18⅛
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)		
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).		
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.50	- —
29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works, 100 lbs.	7.25	- 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs.	6.15	- —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.45	- —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs.	7.20	- 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs.	6.10	- —
Potassium silicate glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	17.00	-17.30
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	17.80	- —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	5.80	- —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs.	6.55	- 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs.	5.45	- —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb.	.09½-	.10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.		
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb.	.755	- .827
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton.	.64	- —
bulk, works, July forward, unit-ton.	.67	- —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb.	.31	- .33
gran., dms. lb.	.18½-	—
powd., dms. lb.	.16	- .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).		
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb.	.96	- .98
Tech., dms., works lb.	.77	- .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb.	.16¼-	—
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb.	.16½-	—
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb.	.16¾-	—
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb.	.42	- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb.	.46	- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.	13.45	—
bulk, works, July forward ton.	14.00	- —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb.	.42½-	—
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb.	.43	- —
dms., smaller lots lb.	.43½-	.49

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MURIATIC ACID—20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Bulk in Tank Cars and Tank Trucks.

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SULPHATE OF POTASH—95% K_2SO_4.

LIQUID CHLORINE—Bulk in Tank Cars.

HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID—For Water Fluoridation.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

POTASH DIVISION..... .....20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6

485 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17 • MIDLAND, TEXAS • FULTON NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
fib. dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).			
Pregnenolone, bots.	gram.	No prices	
Pregnenolone acetate, bots.	gram.	No Prices	
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.83	—
dms. 100-500 lb. lots	lb.	2.95	3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots.	gram.	No Prices	
Progesterone acetate, bots.	gram.	No Prices	
Propane indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.05	—
tanks, Baton Rouge	gal.	.05375	—
tanks, New York harbor (¼c. discount offered).	gal.	.1005	—
Propenyl guaethol, dms.	lb.	24.30	27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.22¾	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20¾	—
n-Propyl acetate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¼	—
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works	lb	3.90	4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Propyl thiouracil bots., 50 kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00	—
bots., smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	75.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.0845	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.			
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.16	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.18	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Propylene oxide dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.18	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.28	.30
Blonde, bgs	lb.	.18	—
Husks, bgs	lb.	.40	—
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	.04¼
bgs., smaller lots.	lb.	.03⅞	—
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs.	ton.	60.00	—
fine, bgs.	ton.	60.00	70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb	.25	.26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin)			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45	—
Powd. 1.3% pyrethrins bbls., works	lb.	.65	—
Pyrethrum liquid 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.75	8.85
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms. works	gal.	41.75	42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00	—
purif., 20% dms. works	lb.	10.00	10.10
Pyridine, denat. dms. c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
Refd., 2° non-ret dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride bots. 100-gram lots	gram.	.24½	—
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton		5.00	6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)			
Pyrogallic acid NF (see Pyrogallol)			
Pyrogallic acid, tech. bbls	lb	3.17	3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb dms	lb.	3.50	—
Pyroxylin scrap shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks	
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
translucent colors, dms., works.	lb.	.16	—
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.14	—
white, China, ivory, dms., works.	lb.	.16	—
white, dense, opaque, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
Unground, amber, dms., works	lb.	.25	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
mixed mottled, dms., works	lb	13	—
USP, bots	lb.	9.50	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs. works	lb.	.16½	.17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08½	.08½
Quebracho extract, clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.108718	—
Ordinary solid 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.099228	—
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots	kilo.	28.40	—
Quercitron extract cryst. No 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Liq. No. 1 bbls. t.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine sulfate USP ens. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.74½	.75
Quinine, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Quinine bisulfate, USP ens., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.28	.29
Quinine hydrochloride ens. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.29	.31½
Quinine sulfate USP ens. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.28	.29
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	—
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.98	—
Rapeseed oil, dms.,	lb.	.17½	.18
tanks	lb.	.16	—
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works	lb.	1.00	—
Rauwolfia serpentina root powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	—
Red, carmine No 40 (see Carmine).			
Red oil (see Oleic acid).			

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)			
Red, saunders, NF powd. bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.	gram.	1.40	1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms. c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.77½	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.78½	—
USP, cryst., dms works	lb.	2.75	—
powd., dms. works	lb.	2.95	—
Resorcinol monoacetate NF dms.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Rhatany root bgs.	lb.	.15	.16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated, PMA, kgs	lb.	6.00	—
Tungstated, PTMA works kgs	lb	6.60	—
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	33.00	39.00
Synthetic	lb.	15.00	16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
powd., bgs.	lb.	.38	—
Riboflavin USP no dms., kilo or more dlvd	kilo.	40.00	—
USP readily soluble bots. dlvd.	kilo	130.00	—
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms. kilo or more, dlvd.	kilo.	107.50	—
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., t.c.l. Tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.14	Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).			
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).			
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).			
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).			
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots.	oz.	72.00	—
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, ens., dms.	lb.	.95	1.25
Spanish, tech., ens., dms	lb.	.50	.90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb.		.12	—
resin, 25-45% fib dms. works, unit-lb.		.12	—
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse	lb.	.03¾	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.04¼	—
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.178	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375	—
Rue oil, bots.	lb.	2.75	3.00
Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots.	kilo.	17.00	—
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots	kilo.	17.50	—
fib. dms., 1 kilo	kilo.	18.50	—
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—

S

S acid, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls.	lb.	.42	.44
Saccharin, calcium fib dms. 1,000-lb lots works	lb	2.50	—
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
dms., smaller lots	lb	1.70	1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms. 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.65	—
dms., smaller lots	lb	1.75	1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York	lb.	.1785	.1835
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1585	—
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.80	.95
Saffron Spanish USP, tins	lb	45.00	—
Sage, Greek, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Dalmatian, ens.	lb.	.36	.40
Italian, ens.	lb.	.18	.20½
Sage oil, clary, bots.	lb.	25.00	32.00
Dalmatian, ens.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Spanish, ens.	lb	1.20	1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs.	lb.	.07	.07¼
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms.	lb	1.05	1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37¼	—
fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.38½	—

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Salicylic Acid—Sodium Hydrosulfide

Salicylic acid, sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.39¼-	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43½-	—
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.50½-	—
less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.53½-	—
100 lb. fib. dms. 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.52½-	—
less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.55½-	—
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.57½-	—
less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.60½-	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb	1.20	- —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		1.09	- —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		1.34	- —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton	28.00	- —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)			
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs.	lb.	.85	- .86
Powd., fib. dms	lb.	.75	- .76
Sandalwood oil, ens.	lb.	11.75	-12.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb	.50	- .62
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.70	- 1.90
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil)			
Savin oil, USP, ens.	lb.	7.50	- —
Savory oil, ens	lb	4.25	- —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.95	- —
Powd. bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	.85	- —

Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	13.00	-15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	- .75
Seidlitz mixture (fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½-	—
fib. dms. smaller lots	lb.	.31	- .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	7.00	- —
Senega root, bls	lb.	2.65	2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.19	- —
siftings	lb.	.17	- —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.19	- .20
No. 2, bls	lb.	.16	- .17
No. 3, bls	lb.	.14	- —
pods, bls	lb.	.22	- —
powd. bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	- —
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb.	.38	39
Sesame seed, Indian, nat., bgs	lb.	No Prices.	
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.21½-	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.17	- —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs.,	lb.	.25	- —
nat., bgs.	lb.	.17	- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs.	lb.	.17	- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	- —
bbls. 1,500-lb lots	lb.	.49	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.50	- —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			

Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.59	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.60	- —
Orange, lemon No. 1 bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.39	- .41
lemon No. 2, bgs. 10-bg. lots	lb.	.37	- —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg lots	lb.	.34	- .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg lots	lb.	.34	Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c. per lb. more.			
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.27	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.25	- —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .17
Silica, amorph., dry grd 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00	- —
bgs. l.c.l. works ex whse.	ton	45.00	-65.00
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works	ton	20.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton	25.00	- —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton	20.00	- —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l. works	lb.	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	- .30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	- —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.88½-	—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots,	oz.	.89½-	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.90	- —
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.91	- —

Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.63¼-	—
bots., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.63¾-	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.64½-	—
bots., 250-oz. lots	oz.	.64¾-	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	- —
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	- —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, ens.	lb.	65.00	- —
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.35	- —
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	- —
Whole, bls.	lb.	.30	- —
Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.00	4.77
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs		1.60	—
Light 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	—
paper bgs. l.c.l. stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.95	4.72
bulk, c.l., works 00 lbs.		1.55	—
Soda caustic, flake, 76%, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs		4.70	- —
Liq. 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs		2.90	- —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	3.00
73% sellers tanks, works dry basis 100 lbs		3.00	-
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	- 3.10
Solid, 76% dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.30	- —
Soda sal esuc, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs		2.50	—
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs		2.80	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
NF, 60%, gran. dms. c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	.93	- —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	2.70	- —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.28	- —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½-	—
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pent-oxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾-	.14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14½
Soln., dms., works	gal.	.59	.67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	10.00	- —
dms., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	10.35	- —
dms., 5-kilo lots	kilo.	10.75	- —
dms., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	11.00	- —
bots., 500-gram bots	kilo.	11.50	- —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	- —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	- —
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.43	- —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.45	- —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.95	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85	- —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.55	- —
ogs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	- —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	.14¼
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1990-	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	- —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.00	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.00	- —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		5.40	- —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		1.70	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.20	- —
Sodium borate (see Borax)			
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.40	- —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.10	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs		3.50	- —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)			
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	.10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt)			
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs.	lb.	.88	- —
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works.	lb.	.66	- —
dms. smaller lots works	lb.	.70	- .73
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼-	.16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.1015-	—
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.1065-	.1100
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.62	- —
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.26½-	.27½
USP, XIV gran. dms	lb.	.29½-	.30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.			
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	- —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.203	- —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.213	- —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Sodium diacetate, 39-39% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼-	—
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¼-	—
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.14	- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390-	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1430-	—
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		7.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.65	- —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	8.50	- —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms.	lb.	.84	- —
Tech., dms., bgs.	lb.	.37¼-	.39¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works.	lb.	1.90	- 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).			

HOW

Cowles

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DRYMET—the original anhydrous sodium metasilicate—provides more detergent power per pound and per dollar . . . LOWERS COSTS.

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- Recommended detergent formulations with DRYMET

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY

7018 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

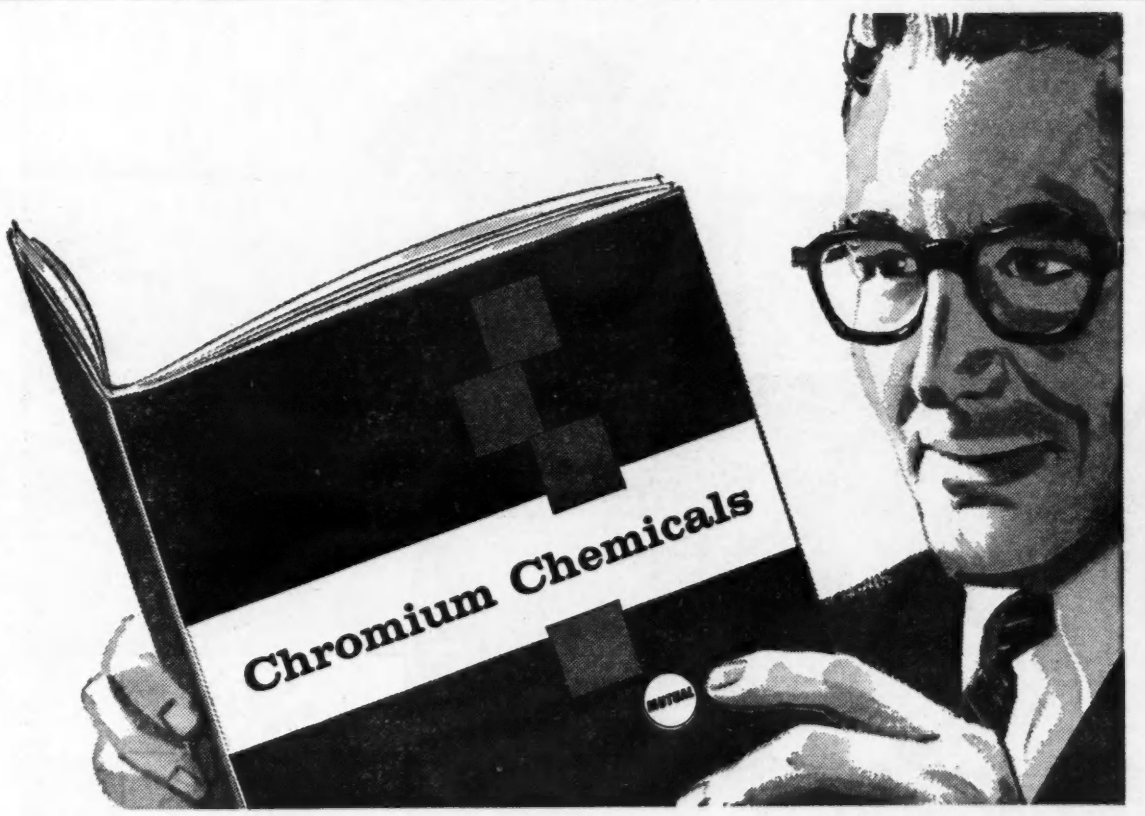
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs 7.65 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea. cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.55 — —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.42 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, chys., dms. works lb. .25½ —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. ton.155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls. frt alld. lb. .63 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, f.t. equald lb. .92 - .98
Cryst., dms. works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton.48.75 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.45.25 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98% bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 — —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP LX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c to 80c higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis.100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.60 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride bgs., c.l., works lb. .063 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher
Sodium stannate dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .608 - .668
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate bbls works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd dms lb. .22½- —
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l. works ton.34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Tech. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs. l.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide liq. 40% dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
Tech. anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works. lb .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —

Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms. c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E. lb. .37½- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E.lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms. c.l., frt alld E lb .38 - —
50-lb dms. l.c.l. frt adjusted, E lb. 40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt alld E lb 44 - —
10-lb cns. l.c.l. frt adjusted, E lb 46 — —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 9.06
Sodium trisilicate powd 1:3.2, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.70 10.10
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.10.20 10.60
Sodium tungstate tech kgs. dlvd E lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate purif., cryst., dms., works lb .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —



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What's more, you're always assured of a dependable supply, on-time delivery and expert assistance from Mutual's technical service staff. Send for the bulletin shown above. It contains detailed information on Mutual chromium chemicals.

Pounds net	Fiber Drums 100	200	264	400	Steel Drums 100	400	Bags (Paper) 75	(Burlap) 100	100
Sodium Chromate									
Anhydrous	X	X		X	X				
Tetrahydrate					X			X	
CP	X			X					
Sodium Bichromate									
Technical*				X	X			X	X
CP					X	X			
Potassium Bichromate									
Technical									
Granular				X	X			X	X
Powdered				X	X				
CP	X			X					
Potassium Chromate									
Technical	X			X					
CP	X			X					
Ammonium Bichromate									
Technical	X			X					
CP	X			X					
Chromic Acid					X	X			
Koreon "M" & "X"			X				X		

*Also shipped as 69% solution in 8000-gallon tank cars.

Mutual Chromium Chemicals

MUTUAL

Sodium Bichromate · **Potassium Bichromate**
Sodium Chromate · **Potassium Chromate**
Chromic Acid · **Ammonium Bichromate**
Koreon (one-bath chrome tan)

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NAME _____ TITLE _____
COMPANY _____
STREET _____
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Sodium-Zirconyl Sulfate—Sulfur

Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 • —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .31 • .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic
312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey .. gal. .345 • —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City .... gal. .35 • —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.gal. .32 • —
334°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston ..... gal. .33 • —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia..gal .25 • —
363°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey .. gal. .43 • —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.gal. .32 • —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 • —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 • —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia.. gal. .24 • —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston..... gal. .215 • —
266°-374°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia.... gal. .27 • —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston ..... gal. .25 • —

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 284°-383° F. b.r., 35° C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia..gal. .27 • —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston..... gal. .33 • —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey .gal. .38 • —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 • —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 • .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 • —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .35 • —
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 • .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 • .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 • .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 • —
dms., smaller lots, works..lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .16 • —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works.lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .15 • —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur, ton.57.50 • —

Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .11 • —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .06 • —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms..lb. .1565- .1600
tanks .....lb. .1363- —
clarified, dms. .....lb. .1515- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1315- —
salad, dms. .....lb. .15¾- .16
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 • .21½
tanks .....lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. .....lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks .....lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works .....lb. .05 • .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
Mechanically refd., bgs., i.c.l., works lb. .066 • —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. .....oz. .80 • .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.....lb. .75 • —
Spearmint oil, dms. .....lb. 3.65 • 4.15
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. .....lb. .1725- .1750
tanks .....lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.....lb. .31 • .34
Cakes, cs.....lb. .32 • .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., i.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. .....lb. 2.10 • 3.55
Squill, white, bls. .....lb. .16 • .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .17 • .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls....lb. .14 • .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .767 • .877
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. .....lb. 1.04 • 1.05
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .965 • 1.459

Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works..lb. .83½- .84½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works..lb. 1.021 • 1.041
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.38 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.53 • —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.50 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.65 • —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch, potato, dom., idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .14 • .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. .....lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. .....lb. .60 • .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs ...lb. .17 • .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. .....lb. .19¼- .21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 • —
tanks, group 3 .....gal. .13375- —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston .....gal. .20 • —
Chicago .....gal. .299 • —
Cleveland .....gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax.....gal. .199 • —
Newark .....gal. .19 • —
New York .....gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia .....gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 • —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. .....lb. .18 .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk ...gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 • —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works, lb. .35 • —
dms., 1-ton lots, works..... lb. .37 • —
Tech., dms., works..... lb. .19 • —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works, lb. .46 • —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.57 • —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.12.00 • —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 • —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton 58.70 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophantius seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs. .....lb. 1.35 • 1.40
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk.....lb. .1256- —
lb. .1256- —
c.l., t.l., same basis.....lb. .1506- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1706- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots..... lb. 1.25 • 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 • .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0385- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 • —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works..... lb. .65 • .75
80-lb. ctns., spot .....lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms .....kilo. 8.80 • 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms....kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms...kilo. 7.70 • 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 • 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms .....kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 • 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms .....kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 • 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 • 4.20
NF X, powd., dms .....kilo 2.85 • 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .23 • —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins..kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms..kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 • 5.85
microcrystals, dms. .....kilo. 6.25 • 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo. 6.05 • 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.30 • —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines...100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.90 • —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 • —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 • —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 • —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos..long-ton.24.00 • —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 5.15 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 6.50 • —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 5.75 • —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 4.45 • —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 5.75 • —
Refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.65 • —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 • —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.55 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs 3.80 • —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.65 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.90 • —

name all the stearate applications in this picture?

Witco Stearates are improving products, smoothing processes, cutting costs in a multitude of applications throughout industry. A few of the applications are shown in this picture. Can you name them?

ANSWERS TO PICTURE PUZZLE

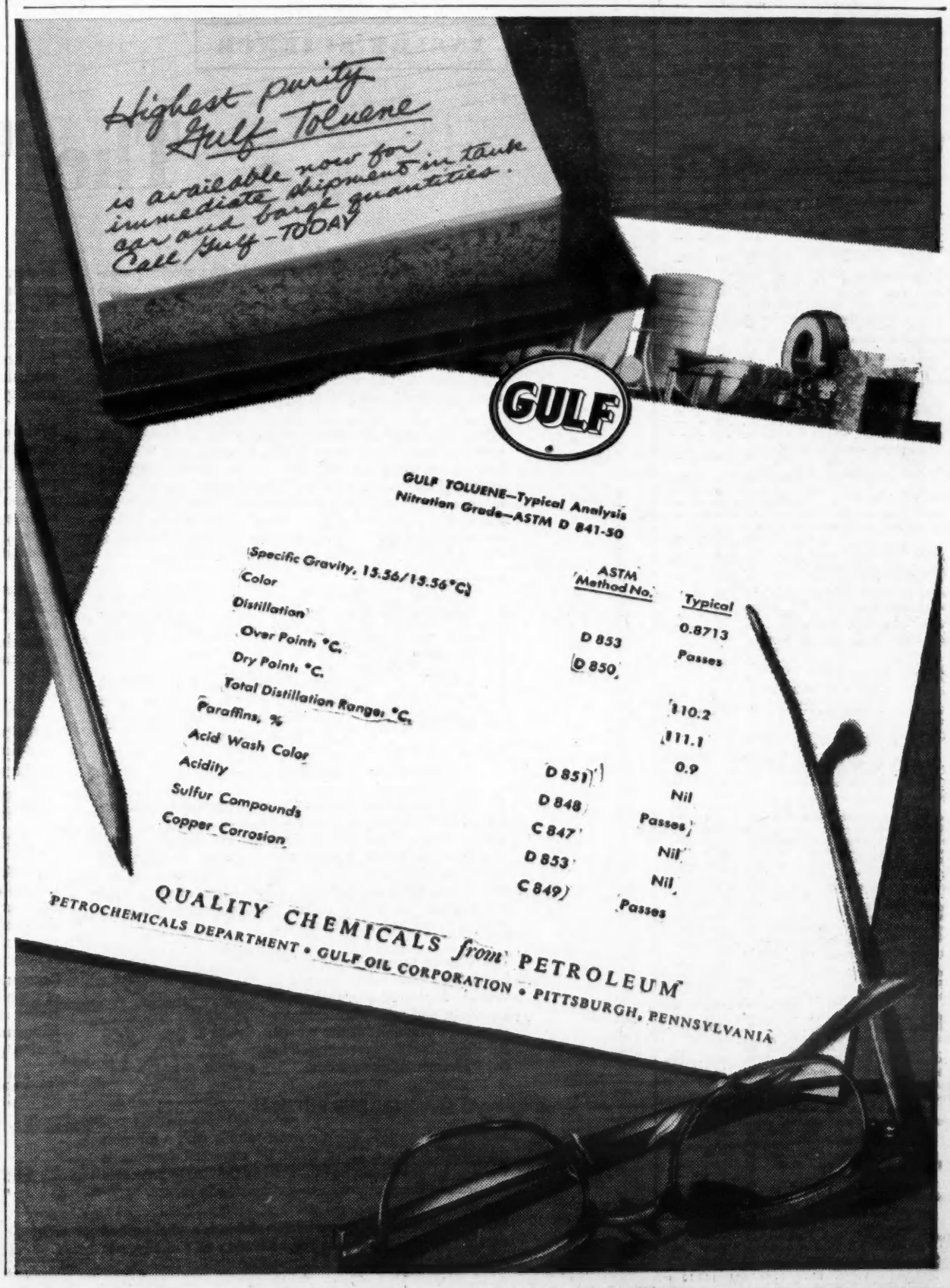
❶ **Rubber Toy**—Witco Zinc Stearate is widely used as a highly efficient mold release agent. ❷ **Umbrella**—Witco Aluminum Stearate is a highly effective waterproofing agent. ❸ **Powder Compact**—Witco Zinc Stearate is used in plastics manufacture to lubricate mold surfaces and minimize breakage and disintegration of the finished products. ❹ **Girl's hair**—Witco Sodium Stearate finds wide application in wave-set formulations, shampoos, stick-type colognes, etc. ❺ **Spices**—Nontoxic Witco Calcium Stearate improves free-flowing properties of food flavorings, etc....gives added sales appeal. ❻ **Magazine**—Witco Calcium Stearate increases water resistance, improves flow properties, imparts desired flexibility in paper coatings. ❼ **Raincoats**—Witco Stearates are heat and light stabilizing agents for transparent plastic films, sheeting and extruded compounds. ❽ **Net bag**—Witco Aluminum Stearate imparts water-repellent properties to net bags, fishing nets, etc. ❾ **Paint**—Witco Zinc Stearate is outstandingly effective as a flatting agent for paints, varnishes and lacquers. It also aids suspension, eliminates undesirable settling and reduces "color floating." ❿ **Lipstick**—Witco Calcium Stearate improves texture, appearance and performance of cosmetic sticks, creams, powders, etc.

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY
122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Chicago • Boston • Akron • Atlanta • Houston • Los Angeles • San Francisco • Toronto, Ontario • London and Manchester, England

Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 4.40 • —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 5.55 • —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.85 • —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 4.10 • —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .04 • —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., comi., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 • .12
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .0535 • —
tanks, works..lb. .045 • —
Refrigeration 150-lb cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 • —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 • —
Sulfuric acid 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 • —
tanks, works ton.18 60 • —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 • 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 • —
98%, tanks, works ton.23 50 • —
99-100% tanks works ton.23.95 • —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys, l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 • —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 • —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 • —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton.205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs. ex dock ton.200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 • .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 • .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .96 • —
Sweet birch oil USP, northern, cns lb. 4.25 • 9.50
USP, southern, cns..lb. 2.10 • 2.30

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. 1.25 • —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.24 • —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.29 • —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works..ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l., works. ton.31.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 • —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 • —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works..ton.34.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37 00 • —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20 00 -25.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works..lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .08 • .08½
tanks, works..lb. .06 • .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .07 • .07½
tanks, works..lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l..lb. .11 • .12½
tanks, works..lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works..ton.50.00 -70 00
tanks, works..ton.40.00 • —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd..lb. .11½- .11¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¾- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09¾- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .07¾- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .08¼- —
special tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .08 • —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .10 • .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms. ..lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks ..lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. ..lb. .15½- .16
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l.. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. ..lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms..lb. 2.65 • 3.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 6.00 • —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 • —
Tannic acid, NF fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 • —
bbls., smaller lots ..lb. 2.06 • 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.93 • —
bbls., smaller lots ..lb. 1.96 • 2.01
Tech., dms. ..lb. 1.05 • —
Tansy oil, dms. ..lb. 7.50 • 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse..lb. .10½- .11½
Siamese, first quality same basis, lb. .07 • .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis ..gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .62 • —
tanks, same basis ..gal. .50 • —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .77 • —
tanks, same basis ..gal. .65 • —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l lb. .49 • —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 • —
100-lb. dms. ..lb. .51 • —
Imp., bgs. ..lb. .40 • .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .22 • —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 • —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- .60
Extra, dms. ..lb. .41 • .60
Prime, dms. ..lb. .36 • .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .84 • .75
Prime, dms. ..lb. .53 • .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. ..lb. 1.75 • 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. ....gram, No Prices
Testosterone proprionate, USP gram, N.P. • —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .22 • .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E ..lb. .52½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 • —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..lb. .51 • —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works ..lb. .37 • —
tanks, works ..lb. .35 • —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l. t.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l. Newark, N. J lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E of Denver..lb. .34 • —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver..lb. .35 • —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. ..lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms..lb. 4.50 • —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 • —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.90 • —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 • —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms. kilo.40.00 • —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.kilo.42.00 • —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 • —
dms., less ton lots..lb. .74 • —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works..lb. 5.20 • —
Tungstated, PTMA kgs. works. lb. 6.20 • —
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • 1.53
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 • —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
bgs., l.c.l. frt alld..lb. .35 • —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 —
dl-Threonine, bots. 1-kilo lots.kilo.450.00 -500 00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs..lb. .26 • —
Spanish, bgs. ..lb. .14 • —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms..lb. 2.00 • —
white, cns..lb. 2.20 • —
Tech., white, cns ..lb. .40 • 1.85
Thymol, fib dms ..lb. 2.60 • 3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms..lb. 7.30 • —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) ..lb. .95¼- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville,, Fla. ton.180.00 • —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 • —
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l..lb. .14⅞- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.



Titanium Hydride—Urea

Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10	9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.27½	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid bbls. frt. alld	lb	81	—
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc. pure basis, bots	kilo.	91.00	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	166.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots	kilo.	148.00	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots	kilo.	122.00	—
25% dry. powd. bots	kilo.	30.50	32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb	1.40	—
Paste, kgs. 100% basis	lb	1.33	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb	1.35	—
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.29½	—
Birmingham, dist.	gal.	.29½	—
Chicago, dist.	gal.	.29½	—
Cleveland, dist.	gal.	.29½	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.29½	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.29½	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.29¼	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.29½	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.32	—
Philadelphia, dist.	gal.	.29½	—
Pittsburgh, dist.	gal.	.29½	—
Sparrow's Point, Md.	gal.	.29½	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.29½	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.29½	—
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.32	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal	.31	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.29¼	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.29½	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.31	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.29¼	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal	.31	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.32	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.32	—
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, mononydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l	lb.	.90	—
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.54	—
Solid, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.50	—
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs., works	lb	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., 6b. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.97	—
6b. dms. t.c.l. frt alld	lb	1.00	—
Powd. 6b dms., same basis	lb	1.00	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb	No prices	
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb	1.35	—
Totaquine 100-oz. tols. cns	oz.	.42	—
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. t.l., works	lb.	.22	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works	lb	.23	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs	lb.	4.25	4.50
No. 2, cs.	lb	3.40	—
No. 3, cs.	lb.	3.00	3.10
USP powd., bbls.	lb	1.25	1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, of Rockies	lb.	.39	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver	lb.	.42½	—
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., frt. allc E. of Denver	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, frt alld. E of Denver	lb.	.40	—
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.52½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.68½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65	—
Trichloroacetic acid, bots	lb	2.00	2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms, c.l., frt alld. E	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l. frt. allc E	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt allc E	lb.	.13¼	—
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13¾	—
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½	—
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt equald	lb.	.13	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. allc	lb.	.15	.16¾
tanks, works, frt equald	lb	12	—
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret cbys, works, frt, adjusted	lb.	1.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
dms. t.c.l. dlvd.	lb	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl d	lb.	.4½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24	—
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.24½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd, E	lb.	.50	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47½	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt allc E. of Denver	lb.	.46¼	—
non -et. dms., t.c.l frt allc. E. of Denver	lb.	.47¼	—
tanks, frt allc E of Denver	lb.	.43¾	—
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.38	—
Triethylene glycol dms., c.l., dlvd, E	lb	.21	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.51½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.49	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.22	—
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln, dms., c.l. works, frt equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.26	—
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.80	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.81½	—
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.33	—
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.41½	—
bbls., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.43½	—
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works	lb.	.90	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. allc. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. allc E	lb.	.22	—
tankcars and compartmented tankcars frt. allc. E	lb.	.18½	—
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. allc E	lb.	.19	—
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West			
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).			
dl-Tryptophane, fib ctns, works	lb.	75.00	—
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.22½	—
dms., t.c.l., New York	lb.	.23¾	.23
tanks, New York	lb.	.21	—
tanks, domestic mills	lb.	.21	Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms., works	lb.	3.73	—
Tungstic acid tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works	lb.	2.15	Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	2.30	Nom.
Turkey red bbls. works	lb.	.62	—
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).			
Turpentine oil, NF, cns. dms	lb.	.28	.45
Tyrothricin USP bots	gram.	.55	.58
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.26	.32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.35	.39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½	.38
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala, Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss, N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equald. with Chicago.			
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	.07¾
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	.08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y.	lb.	.08¼	—
Raw, American, bgs., works	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms.	lb.	1.45	—
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).			
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).			
Urea, 46% N. indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd E., ex whse.	ton.	145.00	—
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E	ton.	110.00	—

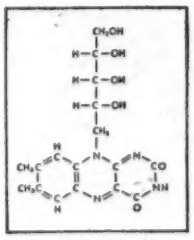
INSIDE SCIENCE

The Vital Story

A Quick History. Independent investigators, working separately to unlock several of nature's doors, sometimes open up unsuspected relationships. This happened with vitamin B_2.

Investigations. About 25 years ago, several groups, notably Warburg's, were investigating a "yellow enzyme" obtained from yeast. Almost simultaneously other investigators were studying a food factor that aided growth of laboratory animals.

What they found. Proceeding with chemical analysis of this growth factor, the team of Kuhn, György, and Wagner-Jauregg noted a relationship between the growth-producing agent and the "yellow enzyme." Their findings, and those of other researchers along similar lines, were published in 1933. Eventually, riboflavin and an essential part of the yellow enzyme were found to be identical and the unity of an essential nutrient and cellular metabolism was established.



Isolation of pure riboflavin was achieved by Kuhn and his co-workers, and by Ellinger and Koschara, in 1933.

Nomenclature. Known in the United States as riboflavin, this vitamin has also been called lactoflavin, ovoflavin, hepatoflavin, and vitamin G.

SYNTHESIS

By 1935, two eminent chemists, working separately, had synthesized riboflavin, practically in a dead heat. Prof. Paul Karrer of the University of Zurich, a collaborator of the Hoffmann-La Roche Laboratories, produced the first successful synthesis. Five weeks later Richard Kuhn of Germany announced his synthesis of the vitamin. Prof. Karrer subsequently shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work in vitamins and carotenoids.

The Karrer synthesis forms the basis for chemical processes in widespread use today by Hoffmann-La Roche and other leading manufacturers throughout the world. Riboflavin is also manufactured today by fermentation methods.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Riboflavin is yellow, slightly water-soluble with a greenish fluorescence and a bitter taste. Its empirical formula is $C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_6$. Vitamin B_2 produced by the Roche process is identical in every way with that occurring in nature.

How does vitamin B_2 work? Riboflavin is a vital part of nature's chain of reactions for utilization of carbohydrate energy. It has been found to be a constituent of many enzyme systems and is thus intimately connected with life processes. It is probably required by the metabolic processes of every animal and bird as well as by many fishes, insects and lower forms of life. (In certain animals, however, the requirement may be synthesized by bacteria within the intestine.)

In the cells riboflavin goes to work attached to a phosphate group. This substance, known as riboflavin-5′-phosphate or flavin mononucleotide, may in turn be attached to still another essential substance, adenylic acid, forming flavin adenine dinucleotide. Either nucleotide then is attached to protein, thereby forming an enzyme, and takes its part in oxidation-reduction reactions.

Requirements in Human Nutrition. As we have seen, vitamin B_2 is essential to life. We have no special storage organs in our bodies for this vitamin, although a certain level is maintained in various tissues, with relatively large amounts found in the liver and kidneys.

MEASURING METHODS

In the beginning, riboflavin activity was described in "Bourquin-Sherman units" and requirements were thought to be very small. Subsequent research showed otherwise. Milligrams of weight became the unit and the Food & Drug Administration of the U. S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare has established a minimum daily requirement of 2.0 mg. of riboflavin for all persons 12 or more years old. For infants it is 0.5 mg. These requirements are designed to prevent the occurrence of symptoms of riboflavin deficiency disease. The minimum daily requirement for this vitamin for children from 1 to 12 years has not been established by the F. & D. A.

Recommended allowances. The Food & Nutrition Board of the National Research Council has recommended the following daily dietary allowances of riboflavin, expressed as milligrams. These are designed to maintain good nutrition of healthy persons in the U. S. A.

		Boys	Girls
Men		1.6	
Women		1.4	
"	(3rd trimester of pregnancy)	2.0	
"	(Lactating)	2.5	
Infants,	1-3 months	0.4	
"	4-9 "	0.7	
"	10-12 "	0.9	
Children,	1-3 years	1.0	
"	4-6 "	1.2	
"	7-9 "	1.5	
Adolescents,	10-12 years	1.8	1.8
"	13-15 "	2.1	2.0
"	16-20 "	2.5	1.9

Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va. ton 126.00 • —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton 124.50 • —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton 153.00 • —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works lb .65 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb .70 • —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb .17 • .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb .35 • —
Indian, bgs lb .29 • —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb .11 • —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 • 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb .09½- .12
Vanilla beans Bourbon, tins lb 9.00 • 9.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb 8.75 • 9.00
whole, tins lb 9.25 • 9.75
Tahiti, cs. lb 7.50 • —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 2.85 • 3.10
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb 2.95 • 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb .06 • —
35%, bgs., works lb .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb 11.00 -11.50
Haitian, cs. lb 11.75 -12.25
Java, cns lb 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 4.50 • —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .21 • —
tanks, dlvd lb .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb .18 • —
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .21 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .24 • —
tanks, dlvd lb .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb .19 • —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb .35 • —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb .11 • .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .28 • —
tanks, works lb .25 • —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot 1.12 • —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot 1.56 • —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb .30 • —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb .35 • —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb .30 • —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb .45 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb .47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.34 • —
1 to 9 dms., works lb 1.48 • —
tanks, works lb 1.31 • —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .16 • —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb 1.40 • —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 67.50 • —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 • —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33.75 —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units 10 • —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units 10 • —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units 10 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials. gram 215.00 • —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram 175.00 • —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo 247.00 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo 45.90 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb 2.10 • —
Wartarin 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 • —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton 78.50 • —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton 73.00 • —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal 11.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb .18 • .19
White precipitate, USP, powd. dms., lb 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb .18 • —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb 3.75 • 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb .22 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 • —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton 27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb 4.25 • 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb 4.90 • 5.50

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal .33 • —
Birmingham dist. gal .32 • —
Chicago, dist. gal .34 • —
Cleveland dist. gal .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal .34 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal .31¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo. gal .34 • —
Philadelphia dist. gal .33 • —
Pittsburgh dist. gal .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .33 • —
Terre Haute, ind. gal .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal .33 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal .31¼- —
Chicago, Ill. gal .34 • —
Houston, Tex. gal .31¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .33 • —
Providence, R. I. gal .33 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal .34 • —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb .23 • —
Cryst. 56°-59° C. m.p. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .33 • —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 • —

—Continued on page 85

# of VITAMIN B_2 by Science Writer

(Riboflavin)

Deficiencies of vitamin B_2 appear in several ways in human beings. The eyes, the skin, the nerves, and the blood show the effects of too little riboflavin. Laboratory animals have demonstrated that a riboflavin-deficient diet can cause death of adults and can slow or stop growth in the young. Female animals, deprived of riboflavin in the diet, may produce offspring with congenital malformations.

Medical uses. To overcome and control deficiencies in human beings, physicians have pure riboflavin available for administration by injection or orally, by itself or with other "B" vitamins or multi-vitamin-mineral combinations.

How do we get our daily riboflavin? Vitamin B_2 has wide distribution throughout the entire animal and vegetable kingdoms. Good sources are milk and its products, eggs, meats, legumes, green leaves and buds. Whole-grain cereals have significant but not large amounts of riboflavin.

ADDITION TO FOODS

Cereal foods play a large part in our diet. To produce the white flour almost all of us want, millers are obliged to remove parts of the wheat that contain much of the grain's riboflavin and other nutrients. In addition, cereal grains are not rich sources of riboflavin. Millers meet this problem by *enriching* the grain foods for which federal standards exist with vitamins B_1, B_2, niacin and the mineral iron. In the case of vitamin B_2, however, they do more than *restore* the processed food to its natural riboflavin level; they *fortify* the food with enough of this essential vitamin to make it nutritionally more valuable than it was in nature.

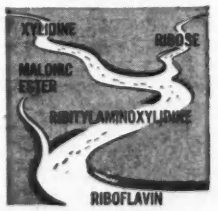
Acting to protect the good health of millions of Americans, bakers and millers adopted *enrichment* of white bread and white flour in 1941. Since that time, other foods, such as macaroni products, corn meal and grits, farina, pastina and breakfast cereals have had their food value increased by enrichment with pure riboflavin and other vitamins and minerals.

When enriching, fortifying or restoring, food manufacturers add the necessary quantity of riboflavin (and other vitamins and minerals) to the food during processing, so that the finished product meets federal, state, and territorial requirements or contributes to the consumer an amount of the vitamin that dietary experts believe significantly useful.

PRODUCTION

Prof. Karrer's synthesis of riboflavin was a laboratory success. Adapting the process to commercial production, however, demanded original thinking by chemists at Hoffmann-La Roche. The production of riboflavin by chemical synthesis requires the production of ribose, a rare sugar, at an early stage in the process. This special sugar must be made inexpensively if the synthesis is to be practical. Sugar chemistry is a difficult matter. In a brilliant piece of work, the Roche chemical experts developed a method to produce ribose on a commercial scale by an electrolytic process, thus overcoming a most troublesome problem. Subsequently, Roche chemists developed the first practical synthesis for riboflavin-5′-phosphate, identical with natural flavin mononucleotide.

Picture three streams joining to form a river and you have a simplified idea of the Roche process for synthesizing vitamin B_2. O-xylene and glucose are processed separately to form xylidine and ribose respectively. These are joined to form ribitylxylidine, which is then converted to ribitylaminoxylidine. Starting separately with malonic ester, which is processed through intermediate stages to alloxan, the third "stream" is then joined with ribitylaminoxylidine to form riboflavin. Purification occurs at each step of the synthesis. Riboflavin Roche equals or exceeds U. S. P. standards.



By the tons. So efficient is the Roche process that pure riboflavin is produced *by the tons* for use in pharmaceutical products and processed foods. An interesting development by Roche is the production of riboflavin in different forms related to the method of end use. Roche Regular riboflavin U. S. P. is especially useful in dry enrichment premixes, powdered dietary supplements, pharmaceutical tablets and soft gelatin capsules. Roche Solutions type is preferred for the manufacture of solutions having low concentration. Roche Riboflavin-5′-Phosphate Sodium is a highly and rapidly soluble riboflavin compound favored for all pharmaceutical liquid products and some tablets, lozenges, and capsules. It has a more pleasant taste than the bitter U. S. P. riboflavin.

This article is published in the interests of pharmaceutical manufacturers, and of food processors who make their good foods better using pure riboflavin Roche. Reprints of this and others in the series will be supplied on request without charge. Also available without cost is a brochure describing the enrichment or fortification of cereal grain products with essential vitamins and minerals. These articles and the brochure have been found most helpful as sources of accurate information in brief form. Teachers especially find them useful in education. Regardless of your occupation, feel free to write for them. Vitamin Division, Hoffman-La Roche Inc., Nutley 10, New Jersey. In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 1956 Bourdon St., St. Laurent, P.Q.

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The Problem of Rocketeers

What the president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association had to say (OPD March 3, page 7) about science in the hands of the "technologically illiterate" public is only part of what that organization—and the industry which it represents — thinks about today's trends in the popularizing of science as a vocation, an avocation, or a passing hobby. That thinking has got onto more pertinent timely topics, with special consideration for the hazards which must attend delvings by unqualified persons in many areas of experimentation embracing the use or handling of chemicals.

One of the most "progressive" lines of such experimentation is currently in the field of rocketry—better known as rocketeering. The increasing incidence of injuries of many degrees of seriousness up to fatality among youthful rocketeers has prompted a message from the chemical industry to such uninformed or misinformed indulgers in the technical application of science of which they know nothing. That message, sent out by way of the MCA publication, "Chemical News," while referring to the amateur interest in rocketry as "encouraging," sounds this warning: "Don't experiment with potentially hazardous materials unless you are completely familiar with safe procedures; don't attempt the launching of homemade missiles or related experiments without competent supervision, detailed knowledge, and proper equipment. Remember chemicals, like a shotgun or a butcher knife, are safe if handled properly, potentially lethal if they are not."

It is interesting to learn in newspaper items that the director of the Connecticut Pharmacy Commission sent to all druggists in that state about two months ago a warning urging that no sales of potentially explosive materials be made to youths unless they were accompanied by their parents. He said that the commission did not desire to impede scientific pursuits of young people interested in experimenting with homemade rockets, but did want to assure observance of all safety factors necessitated by the highly explosive nature of the fuels used in such rockets. Druggists were urged to familiarize themselves with such materials and compounds and to be most careful in selling them. The message in "Chemical News" included a suggestion that chemists and technicians in local plants be asked for advice and supervision in connection with such experimentation.

There is a widespread admission in various scientific and technological groups that the interest of young people in rocketry is encouraging for those who foresee a need for extensive training in science and technology, even though they do not go so far as to declare as some do that such training will be necessary for fitting future generations to the scientific and technical advances which will be influential in their everyday environment—a very small minority of those who have been living with the influence of electricity have had any training in that science.

One reaction to the knowledge that rocketeering is a dangerous thing has been the offer by the commander of the Atlantic fleet force which includes guided-missile ships to assist the public schools of Norfolk, Virginia, to encourage students in rocket and missile experimentation by means of a carefully directed science program combining such encouragement with information on the avoidance of hazardous procedures and the prevention of injurious mishaps.

Another reaction to the recognized need has come in Morris County, New Jersey. It started with the launching of a guidance program by executives of the area's largest rocket firm. With the cooperation of many science teachers in the county's schools and representatives of military units, the plan calls for a central steering committee to give information, arrange contacts with industry, and supervise all activities of youthful rocket groups, including the testing and firing of their products.

Two bills on rocketeering were introduced in the New Jersey legislature this month. One of them would create an agency to study problems of dangers involved in such experimentation and formulate a program of control. The other would prohibit manufacture or use of chemical propellants for any rocket or the like by any person other than a qualified adult licensed by the Department of Law and Public Safety.

There is a real need in practically every community for such recognition of the problems of amateur experimentation in potentially hazardous undertakings and for such cooperative endeavors to handle those problems satisfactorily. The chemical industry has manifested a commendable spirit of leadership in that direction.

There's Much to Be Got at Fairs

Whatever may be their feelings or opinions with reference to what this country is not going to do in connection with the international fair in Brussels, opening a month hence, or will not officially even try to do in connection with the fair in Moscow in August, every US business leader interested in foreign trade in either direction—primarily—should participate in both of those fairs—as an observant visitor. He will find much to look at, much to listen to, from which he can learn a deal of what it is going to be very important that he shall know within the next few years.

Those business leaders should, in wisdom and necessity, be observers also at the eighteen trade fairs abroad in which the OIF unit of the Department of Commerce has at least some intention to participate during the current year and in the others scheduled in all parts of the world—especially those in Latin America—perhaps limiting their attendance to fairs having to do with lines of trade in which they are directly interested.

There is a special interest for business leaders in connection with that fair in Moscow. For one thing—did the Soviet government pass up the United States government in allotting the park concession to a private organization with headquarters in New York? That would seem to be a rather unexpected bit of catering to capitalism. Was the US government really passed up, or did the Department of Commerce pass up the opportunity for official participation before the concession was given to the private group? It is impossible, on the basis of the muddled available information to know who got in first and how and why. There is still a deal of confusion over whether the US government will use some of its available funds to supplement the private exhibits with noncommercial features—motion pictures have been mentioned in that connection. Somebody apparently bungled something officially; and it would be well for business to get the lowdown by hunting for it at Moscow.

There is some reason to question whether commercial participation in the Moscow fair would be a profitable investment. Trade relations between this country and the Soviets do not at present offer attractive opportunities for selling there. But, there is a big opportunity to buy many essential industrial raw materials in the Soviet countries.

While there may not be much connection with the Moscow fair, there is a big topic of desirable knowledge that can be approached in other European cities by way of adequate looking and listening at such gatherings as fairs. That is the possibilities and probabilities that the movement started in the common market and expectably to be promoted in the development of the free-trade area will result in the formation of a United States of Europe, now being promoted by somewhat prominent and capable political leaders.

Having to Do with GATT

Recently listed in the public prints as being dedicated to concerted active promotion of the proposed extension of the reciprocal trade program were the American Farm Bureau, A.F.L.-C.I.O., the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the League of Women Voters. There should be a deal of influence upon members of congress in such a widely representative group.

That is one side, and those who would be properly informed on that very important matter must take cognizance of the following recently published statement:

> We sign this introductory statement as one hundred and fifty-eight citizens and organization officials who are interested in maintaining a healthy, growing, well-balanced economy in the United States of America.
>
> Our experience in a wide range of business, labor and agricultural pursuits make it clear to us that the economic problems of the United States need to be solved in a realistic and flexible manner. Such problems rarely submit themselves to generalized or doctrinaire solutions. We believe this is particularly true in the regulation of our international commerce.

That statement opens the foreword by the sponsors in "The United States in World Trade," a "contemporary analysis and program for the future" prepared and published by the American Tariff League, which well would be read—and individually analyzed—by every business leader in this country.

Quite naturally, the tariff league, while advocating flexibility in the regulation on international trade, does not go along with the flexibility provided by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Analytical appraisal of its position in that connection can have various results. That position, one of a number set forth in thirteen recommendations is stated as follows:

> We, therefore, recommend substitute approaches for GATT which should include the following as a minimum:
>
> (a) A forum whereby member countries may air international trade grievances, and recommend treaties for ratification to effectuate desirable changes in national laws and on broad policy matters.
>
> (b) Creation of an international statistical bureau which would issue data, by countries, on tariffs, quotas, average wage rates, fringe benefits, productivity, etc.
>
> (c) A United States domestic provision whereby the United States Tariff Commission would entertain and investigate a formal request by a foreign country that the United States change a particular tariff or quota. The foreign country making such a request should show good faith by previous favorable treatment of United States exports to it, and by agreement to entertain and act upon American requests for changes in its duties or quotas. The Tariff Commission would have power to make the change, according to its findings.

Preference of regulation by a commission, rather than by the President, is characteristic of business groups in various relations.

The ATL study of this country's place and role in world trade is a comprehensive one, and quite thorough. The conclusions therein, on which the recommendations are based, are not by any means the only ones reasonably or logically to be drawn from the data presented in the six research reports which are a part of the study.

Washington Talks It Over

Delaney Bill Proponents Turning Heat on House Committee To Resume Its Deliberations on Additives Legislation.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Some of the proponents of the Delaney food additives control bill are beginning to turn the heat on the house interstate commerce committee to resume its consideration of additives legislation so that the house will get a chance to vote on a bill this year.

During the past week, both Reps. Leonor K. Sullivan of Missouri and Abraham Multer of New York have placed statements in the *Congressional Record* calling attention to various articles published recently warning the public of the inadequacies of the control machinery in this field and urging that something be done.

Both Mrs. Sullivan and Mr. Multer offer the Delaney bill as the only measure which would provide the safeguards needed. This bill is patterned after the new drug section of the food, drug and cosmetic act, and is regarded by industry as the most objectionable of the many proposals pending.

The present status of the situation surround these bills in this:

Hearings were held on the measures last year and a voluminous record was compiled. Hearings were scheduled twice last month to resume the hearings to hear these witnesses, but were called off by pressure of other business—namely, the investigation of the Federal Communications Commission.

Some of the subcommittees of the house interstate commerce committee which had shelved their work while the headline-yielding probe of the FCC was under way, have now anounced plans to resume their activities. But nothing has been said yet about resuming hearings on the additives bills.

Red Tape on Technical Data Cut

Department of Commerce has agreed to cut the red tape connected with the sending of unclassified technical data abroad. Heretofore, when this data was sent out of the country under general license, a general license symbol was required on the parcel which served as a certification by the exporter that a validated license was not required for the shipment. The placing of this symbol on the parcel now is no longer required.

The aim of the relaxation of this export control requirement is to facilitate exchanges between American scientists and their colleagues abroad. The symbol had been misunderstood by the foreign recipients as indicating that the data was being reviewed or censored by the US government. This, of course, is not the case and the removal of the symbol requirements gives emphasis to this fact.

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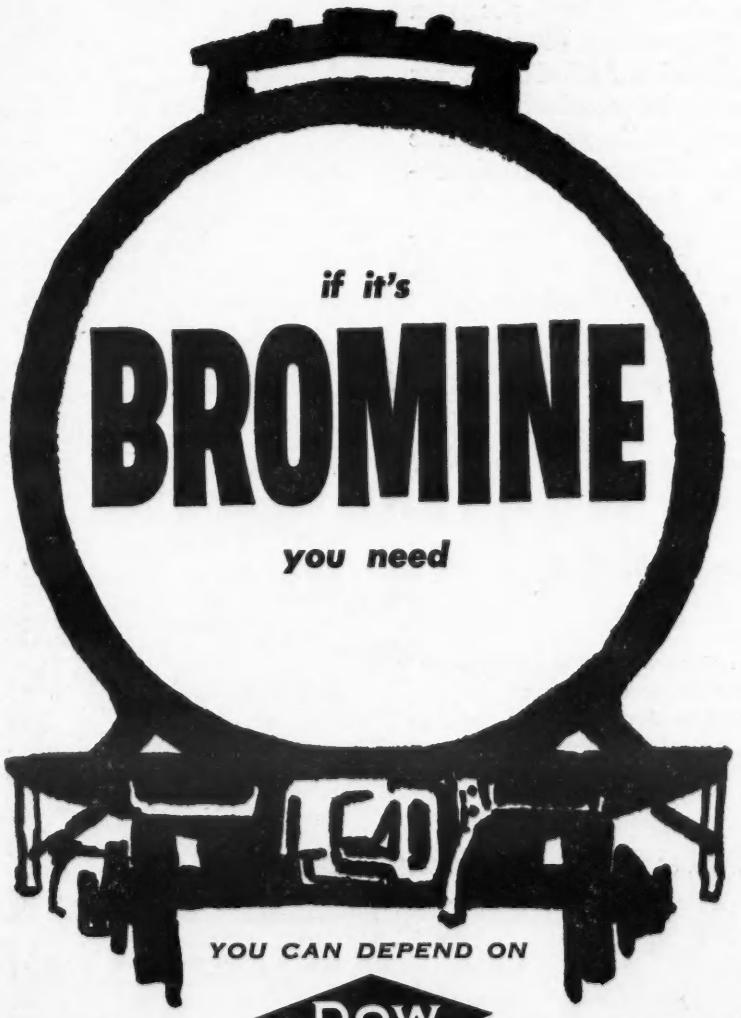

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Heavy Chemicals

Caustic soda producers moved last week to correct a discrepancy of long standing between prices of liquid and dry caustic. The result was the largest advance in price in the history of the market for any grade of caustic. On April 1, dry caustic prices will go up $10 per ton, an advance of 11 percent. At that, some sources feel the sharp price boost does not anywhere near cover actual differences in costs between liquid and dry production. There is little likelihood of any advances for liquid grades, makers feel.

Mineral acid producers feel optimistic about the near future. They base their enthusiasm on widely diversified end use patterns. Business, they say, hasn't fallen off too sharply in any one category to make them feel any real slump. They expect many applications to pick up, at least by the start of the second quarter.

Chlorine men aren't too pleased at present. One source put it this way: There's a lot of idle capacity standing around. There has been a mild increase in consumption for organic chlorination, but that, according to producers, about sums it up for the present.

Tungsten chemicals reflect the generally weak character of the nonferrous metals markets. Tungsten ores have shown steady declines over the last several weeks, and chemicals have dropped accordingly.

Textile Economics Bureau paints a dismal picture of rayon and acetate shipments in January and February.

April 1 Price Advances

Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, 25c. per cwt.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 25c. per cwt.
Caustic soda, solid, 76%, 50c. per cwt.
Caustic soda, flake, 76%, 50c. per cwt.
Phosphorus, red, dms., 7c. per lb.
Tins, 10c. per lb.
Sodium sulfate, rayon and detergent grade, $1 per ton

Shipments last month dropped to 74.9 million pounds—15 percent under January, and 19 percent under February, 1957.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 8 at 87.9 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 89.9 percent for the previous week, and 97.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

Boric—Anhydrous grades continue in tight supply. Other types are readily available. Demand is moderately active, and some sources report that business has shown substantial improvement since January 1.

Chromic—Withdrawals against old contracts continue in moderate volume. Bookings for new business are slow, owing to curtailed plating demand.

Hydrochloric—This market showed little change last week. Producers are optimistic about the near future. They believe that reductions in consumer inventories should stimulate business.

They point out that due to the wide diversity of end uses for hydrochloric, business has not fallen off at a rate corresponding to that of other industrial products.

Hydrofluoric—Demand for fluorocarbons continues to hold up well. Despite the government announcement last October that uranium production in this country would be limited to the then current mill contracts under negotiation, the situation still looks good for the chemical industry.

This country has sixteen privately-owned mills operating, and there are another seven under construction. When all twenty-three are operating, some 20,420 tons of ore per day will be fed into the mills.

This means a sizable boost in consumption of hydrofluoric and other mineral acids, as well as a number of alkalies by the mills.

Atomic Energy Commission reports that in January, 1957, mills consumed some 6,000 tons of ore per day, and by December, some 10,700 tons daily were used. Thus, when the new mills come on stream, ore takings will double, and the chemical industry believes there will be a concomitant increase in chemical use.

Phosphoric—There has been increased demand for use in feed and fertilizer.

Price Trends

Advanced

Mercury, $3 per flk.
Stannic oxide, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 7/10c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1c. per lb.
Sodium tungstate, 12c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 9/10c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.2c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ¾c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tin, 1¼c. per lb.
Tungstic acid, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 15, 1957
104.88	104.82	104.58	104.14

For Current Prices see Page 9

Food grade inquiry has also shown signs of picking up. No price changes are anticipated for the second quarter.

Sulfuric—The current pace of business is slow, but there are encouraging signs of a pickup in demand in the near future. Rayon, paper and steel demand are slightly improved.

Last week's steel output was estimated at 1,442,000 tons by the American Iron and Steel Institute. This represents an increase over the previous week's actual production of 1,425,000 tons, or 52.8 percent of capacity.

Tungstic—This market has been subject to steady declines in recent months owing to the weak position of ore. The situation has become so uncertain that some producers have withdrawn quotations from the market.

Last week, the price of tungstic acid was nominally put at $2.15 per pound. This represents a decline of 10c. per pound below the previously reported price.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Potash—Demand is nothing more than routine at present. It is hoped that business will pick up by the second quarter.

Caustic Soda—Producers moved last week to recover some lost ground in differentials between liquid and dry caustic soda by boosting dry grades $10 per ton, to go into effect April 1. This is the largest increase in the price history for caustic soda.

Basis for the price increase, according to the trade, is a deep-seated discrepancy between caustic liquid and dry grade prices which has prevailed for many years.

At first, it is pointed out, all caustic soda was in dry form. Then, when liquid caustic was first produced, prices for liquid were lowered just enough to make liquid grades attractive to consumers.

This policy has existed for some time, despite the mounting costs of equipment and materials necessary to convert liquid to dry caustic.

The differential has not been great enough to cover increased costs in dry caustic operations. Hence, makers are slating the $10-per-ton increase in dry caustic, while leaving the liquid alone.

Even this increase, it is indicated, will not anywhere near cover the actual increases in cost. There is still another $10 to $15 per ton not covered in the increase as far as solid caustic is concerned, and some sources point out that in regard to flake material, another $10 to $15 should be added on for milling equipment and processing costs.

Effective April 1, solid dry caustic is scheduled to be advanced to $4.80 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and flake dry caustic will move up to $5.20 per cwt., same basis.

While the move sprang from a long standing inadequacy in the price differential, some sources pointed out that the current market position on dry grades was sufficiently firm to warrant price boosts.

For one thing, supplies of dry grades have been on the short side in some instances, owing chiefly to reduction in output of chlorine.

For another, export demand during the past few months has been such that the price of dry caustic has held up well, and

Heavy Chemicals

material has been moving to foreign consumers in reasonably good volume.

Chlorine—Some sources report a mild pickup in demand over the last few weeks. They attribute the pickup chiefly to chlorination of organics.

But almost without exception, the industry had this comment last week: There's a lot of idle capacity standing around.

Sodium Phosphates — Business has picked up well during the last few weeks. Previously, there had been particularly tenacious buyer resistance to price increases inaugurated October 1 on a number of phosphates.

However, producers felt last week that business at the present time, while not spectacular, was running at about the same pace as last year.

Sodium Tungstate—This chemical has registered steady declines for some time, owing to the weak position of tungsten ores. In fact, some producers have withdrawn quotations from the market.

Last week, sodium tungstate was quoted entirely nominally, at $1.18 per pound, off 12c. per pound from previous quotations.

Tin Salts—With the exception of stannic oxide, which rose to $1.04 to $1.05 per pound, other salts declined. Potassium stannate was quoted at 75.5c. to 82.7c. per pound; sodium stannate, 60.8c. to 66.8c.; stannic chloride, 76.7c. to 77.7c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 96.5c. to $1.459; crystals, 83½c. to 84½c., and sulfate, $1.021 to $1.041.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—Consumption of primary antimony in 1957 was about 10,400 tons, a drop of 20 percent below 1956 levels, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines. Total output was 10,064 tons, about the same as in 1956.

Copper—Domestic primary producers held their price at 25c. per pound, delivered US destinations, for electrolytic.

Mercury—Market was strong, with metal higher, at $233 to $240 per flask, spot.

Tin—Market remained fairly strong. Straits metal was quoted at 95¼c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Atlas Powder Appoints Restaino Radiation Chemist

Dr. Alfred J. Restaino has been appointed radiation chemist in Atlas Powder Company's chemical research department.

Dr. Restaino will head Atlas' radiation research activities utilizing facilities at Industrial Reactor Laboratories, Inc., near Plainsboro, N. J., the nation's first privately-owned nuclear reactor for industrial research.

The Wilmington, Del., firm has joined with nine other major companies in financing the IRL facilities and will share in their use. The Atlas program will involve the application of radiation technics to chemical processing.

Tung Nut Import

—Continued from page 4

Service, said that imports of tung nuts have been infrequent and of only minor significance in the past, but due to the wide difference between domestic tung oil prices and world prices the importation of tung nuts now constitutes a real threat to the price support program.

He estimated the price differential at 8 cents a pound—a margin sufficiently great to warrant bringing the nuts to the United States for crushing and sale at a profit.

The fact that we have now no import restrictions on tung nuts, he added, adds further incentive to import the nuts, particularly from areas where the oil quotas have been filled.

In fact, such a move has already been initiated in Paraguay, Mr. Park testified. A shipment of 4,000 metric tons of tung nuts was reported sold to a US importer to be brought to this country for crushing, he said, but the export license was held up by the Paraguayan government pending clarification of US policy on tung nut control.

Industry Spokesman's Views

Supporting Mr. Parks recommendation for a curb on tung nut imports, was Edward B. Benjamin, jr., council for the American Tung Oil Association and the National Tung Oil Marketing Cooperative.

He said that the 38 million pounds of oil available from the foreign tung nut supply, if allowed to enter the United States in the form of tung nuts, will boost next year's tung oil carryover to about 66 million pounds.

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Obituaries

Paul L. Swisher

Paul L. Swisher, a vice-president and director of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., died March 9 in North Tarrytown, N. Y. He was fifty-nine years old.

Mr. Swisher joined Reichhold in 1934 in Detroit, Mich., as sales and advertising manager. He entered the paint field in 1919 as assistant sales manager for O'Brien Varnish Company, South Bend, Ind.

He was elected a vice-president of Reichhold in 1938 and became a member of the board of directors in 1949. At the time of his death he was also director of sales and advertising for the company.

John B. Whitney

John B. Whitney, retired expert on the design, construction and operation of sulfuric acid plants, died March 11 in Montclair, N. J. He was seventy-six years old.

Mr. Whitney had been associated with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Wilmington, Del.; National Lead Company, New York, and Chemical Construction Company, New York.

He was active as a consultant following his retirement.

Ernest C. Hoch, a buyer for Anaconda Company, New York, for the past seventeen years, died March 6 in Sunnyside, N. Y. He was fifty-four years old.

Joseph A. Lachaussee, former editorial staff-member of OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER, died March 9 at his home in Teaneck, N. J. Mr. Lachaussee spent his working life covering markets in New York for various news agencies. At the time of his death he was on the staff of the *Journal of Commerce*.

Thomas Leland Wilkerson, general sales manager for the phosphate and nitrogen division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, died March 11 in Greenwich, Conn. He was fifty-nine years old.

Berne L. Woolley, manager of research and development at the Buffalo plant of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died March 9 in Lancaster, N. Y. He joined National Aniline in 1934.

Pesticide Tolerance Approved

Food and Drug Administration last week tentatively approved a tolerance of 65 parts per million for residues of sodium dehydroacetate in or on strawberries from post-harvest application.

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Pesticide Industry Skirmishes With Clubs

—*Continued from page 7*

"trespass in the grossest form," he said. He went on to cite the growing content of DDT in milk despite the fact that the government has made no tolerance allowance whatsoever for it.

Mrs. Donald McKeon, a Garden Club member from Connecticut who, with her husband runs a dairy farm there based on a pure organic program (i.e., no chemical prays or fertilizers are used), told of a pre-dawn invasion of spray planes over her land during last summer's antigypsy moth campaign.

Speaking in terms reminiscent of victims of the London blitz during World War II, Mrs. McKeon told how she, her children and her husband had been awakened "at about six" one morning last year by the sound of airplane engines overhead.

Since that time, she said, she no longer has been able to claim that the produce of her farm is organically pure. "Eternal vigilance," Mrs. McKeon declared, "is the price of good health."

Devin Garrity, nutritionist and an editor for the Devin-Adair Company, a New York publishing firm, enumerated a number of isolated instances of pesticidal poisoning to humans—one of them mortal.

Claiming that the layman shouldn't always listen to the scientific authority, he cited the adverse opinions on the effects of pesticides by a few doctors and concluded that "competent physicians agree" that the cumulative effects of pesticides are bad.

He reported on a study of quail that had ingested DDT in Maryland. Though there were few ill effects on the mature quail themselves, he said, the offspring either died or were crippled and there was no third generation.

"This frightens me," he told his listeners, "and I hope it frightens you."

Robert Hamershlag, treasurer of the Audubon Society, speaking of the impact of mass spraying on natural resources, struck a blow for the continuation of the status quo in the forests and national game reserves, claiming that the introduction of pesticides into the forests throws nature off its course.

Harold Peters, formerly of the Fish and Wildlife Service and now with the Audubon Society, admitted that the imported fire ant—now under attack by the government in ten southern states through the use of mass serial spraying—should be fought, but only after methods had been considered through "a lot of study and research." He conceded that the fire ant can do bodily harm to children.

The sentiments expressed by Mr. Hamershlag on the rights of nature to exist unsullied by chemicals were answered in part by Mr. Curl during the question-and-answer period that followed the panel meeting.

A member of the audience suggested that the carnivorous enemy of the imported fire ant from its homeland in South America be introduced into this country to combat it, thus allowing nature to pursue it natural course.

Mr. Curl admitted that there is a carnivorous natural enemy of the imported fire ant but suggested that it not be allowed into the country. "It's another ant," he said, "ten times worse than the fire ant it preys upon."

Jefferson Names Unit Head

Jefferson Chemical Company, Houston, Tex., has named Howard A. Tenney manager of antifreeze sales. He will be responsible for the promotion of antifreeze glycol sales. Mr. Tenney was previously assistant sales manager for Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. at Texas City, Tex.

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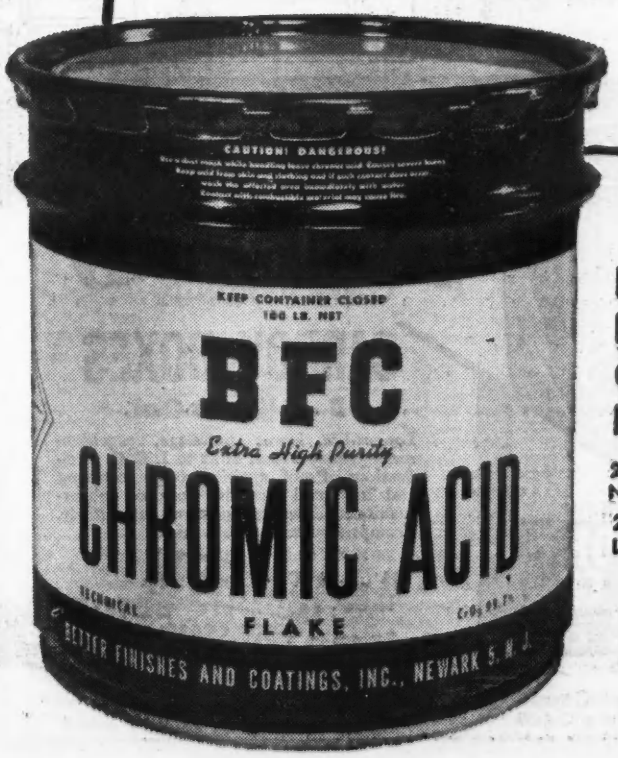

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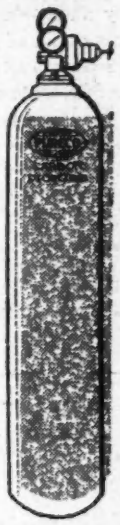

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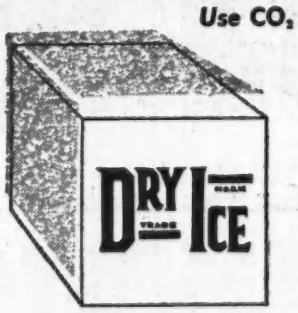

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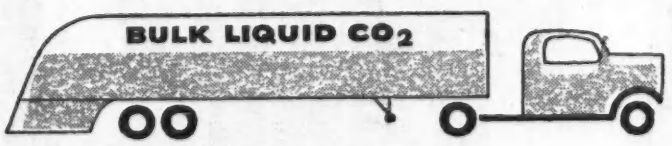

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Data Offered

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association has published the **seventh revision of the "Compilation of Economic Poisons Laws."** The revision contains all laws enacted and regulations issued since the last revision and brings the compilation complete to January 1, 1958. A new index, tabulation of laws and lists of officials are included. CSMA members having the membership copies of the compilation will receive their copies of the revision without charge. Additional copies of the revision are available from CSMA, 60 East 42nd street, New York 17, at $5 to members and $10 to nonmembers.

A new technical bulletin on the use of Hercules' high-purity **BHT antioxidant, "Dalpac,"** for stabilizing fishmeal is now available from Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington 99, Del. The technical data is the outgrowth of work done by Hercules last year when thousands of tons of menhaden scrap and meal were treated with "Dalpac." The bulletin includes a discussion of the problems encountered by the fishmeal produced, the methods of applying "Dalpac," benefits of using "Dalpac" treatment, and considerable information on an analytical method for determining the "Dalpac" content of fishmeals.

"A Review of the Zinc Industry in the United States During 1957," a sixteen-page booklet summarizing **last year's zinc production and consumption picture,** is available without charge from the American Zinc Institute, 60 East 42nd street, New York 17.

A twelve-page booklet, **"Application of the Rocket Jet to Mining and Quarrying,"** may be obtained free of charge from Linde Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17. Ask for Form 1113.

Antara Chemicals, sales division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, 435 Hudson street, New York 14, is offering a twenty-four page **"Formulators' Manual"** describing the use of the new idophor concentrate, "Biopal VRO-20," in the formulation of sanitizing rinses, germicidal rinses, sanitizing cleaners, detergent sanitizers, germicidal cleaners and sterilizing agents.

Beacon Chemical Industries, Inc., 33-51 Richdale avenue, Cambridge 40, Mass., is making available a five-page pamphlet on the history and properties of **pyridine N-oxide.** The publication also includes information on the reactions and applications of the material

Coaltar Colors Seen

—Continued from page 3

be possible to obtain these ingredients from a coaltar source.

He strongly protested the line of questioning by the FDA counsel as forcing him to divulge manufacturing secrets that had cost Hoffmann-LaRoche thousands of dollars to develop, but FDA Examiner Hardy refused to limit the questioning to the single proposition, as requested by the company's counsel, to whether the chemicals used by Hoffmann-LaRoche were of a coaltar origin.

An affidavit was submitted for the hearing record by the Certified Color Industry Committee supporting the definition of the FDA and opposing the change requested by Hoffmann-LaRoche. The committee is composed of seven companies producing certified coaltar colors. Arthur T. Schramm, of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and chairman of the industry committee, submitted the affidavit saying:

"The issues raised by the objections present squarely the question whether exclusions from the definition may properly be made on the basis of the sources of a substance, synthetic or natural. The committee holds the view that the regulation of the use of color additives in food, drugs and cosmetics should make no distinction upon basis of origin, but that all colors, synthetic or natural, should be subject to the same criteria of evaluation.

FDA Interpretation

"The present definition of coaltar color, adopted in 1939, has been interpreted and applied over the years by the FDA to include not only color additives derived from coaltar, but in certain cases color additives of natural origin.

"This has been illustrated by the inclusion of Indigo (D&C blue No. 6) and Alizarine (D&C orange No. 15), both natural colors having synthetic counterparts, in the present list of certifiable colors and further by the commissioner's order of June 7, 1957, amending the definition to exclude therefrom certain other colors derived from natural sources.

"The inclusion in the certifiable process of two natural colors has been accepted as within the reasonable administrative discretion of the Food and Drug Administration and further cases of the same nature could be handled similarly without amendment of this present definition."

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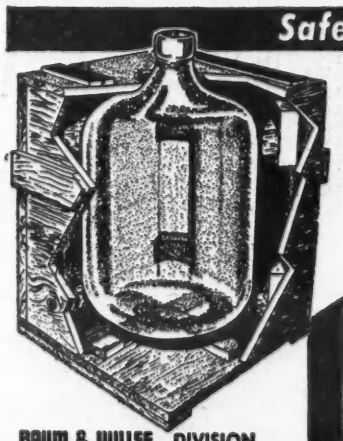

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Agricultural Chemicals

Late buying was common last Spring and it may be more pronounced this Spring. Trade sources point out that excess moisture throughout much of the country either damaged or prevented early plantings. And since consumers buy fairly close to use, large scale fertilizer movement has been impeded so far by the weather. Many people in the business believe that fertilizer movement will be compressed into a short period of time this year—it will almost have to be—and late Spring buying will compensate for any lack of buying interest earlier.

In comments by trade people recently, the subject of the soil bank program and other farm legislation pending in congress cropped up frequently. However, no one was willing to hazard a guess as to what the eventual outcome of the legislation will be and how it will affect fertilizer and pesticides sales. One thing is fairly certain, however, as long as these issues are up in the air, consumers will not be favorably inclined to buy much, a member of the trade remarked recently.

Price activity was held to a minimum last week. A flurry of buying interest caused fishmeal and fishscrap prices to advance $2 per ton on the Atlantic coast. Animal blood was up 25 cents per unit-ton in Chicago but prices on this and similar materials remained unchanged elsewhere.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton
Fishmeal, Atlantic coast, $2 per ton
Fishscrap, Atlantic coast, $2 per ton

Reduced

Methyl Parathion, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 15, 1957
109.33	109.05	108.72	110.21

For Current Prices see Page 9

April 1 Price Advances

Benzene, hexachloride, ½c. per lb.
DDT, contract, 1c. per lb.

Methyl parathion was reduced 15 cents per pound, effective March 14. This established the carlot price at $1.25, the less carlot at $1.30 per pound.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—The trade reports that sulfate is still practically unobtainable for export and with no great change in the steel situation this is likely to be the case for sometime. Japan is also sold out, following an active trading session with India, among other buyers. European sulfate has also tightened considerably, reflecting conditions in the US. Here, adequate material is available to domestic consumers, it's been said.

Anhydrous Ammonia—Anhydrous ammonia capacity in the US as of January 1 is estimated at 4,470,000 tons in 53 plants, according to a recent report from the Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce. Capacity was expanded by about 250,000 tons in 1957 and an additional 150,000 tons may be completed by the end of 1958. A five percent increase in production of ammonia in 1958 was said to be likely in order to enable producers to continue to operate at an average of 80 percent capacity.

Although the fertilizer industry accounts for approximately 70-75 percent of total consumption, ammonia and its derivatives are finding increasing applications in modern industrial development such as the processing of uranium ore and in missile and rocket propellents, the report from the government agency stated.

Animal Proteins—Actual trading prices on fishmeal and fishscrap advanced last week due to a flurry of buying interest, a member of the trade said. Fishmeal was up $2 per ton and quoted in a range of $130-$133. A similar advance was recorded for scrap, establishing the price at $126-$129 per ton.

No material was available in the Gulf area. At points along the Atlantic coast, supplies were light, demand active, the market strong.

Blood was up 25c. to $8 per unit ton last week in the Chicago market. Elsewhere, all quotations remained unchanged. Demand from the feed trade was strong. Offerings of blood and tankage were somewhat limited.

Potash—Contrary to what was reported previously, potash imports from Germany this year have amounted to no influx, a man in the business points out. In fact, he says, imports have been below last year's level.

Pesticides

Cube Root—The buying market is described as dull. However bookings, as is customary, were made early in the season and as a result shipping is well underway at present. The trade says that this is a large volume item due to the fact that it is both safe and effective—two characteristics which make it ideally suited for use on vegetables and cattle, among other things.

Home garden use is also an expanding market for cube root dusts.

The current quotation is steady at 27c. per pound for carload or truckload quantities.

Methyl Parathion—A reduction of 15c. per pound was made effective last week. This brought the carlot price on technical grade methyl parathion to $1.25, the less carlot quote to $1.30.

Sources said that the price reduction was necessary to compete with foreign offerings.

Farm Chemicals Foreign Trade: December

Following are data compiled by the Census Bureau indicating volume of exports and imports of agricultural chemicals. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. Superphosphate is classified as normal when a.p.a. is less than 25 percent, concentrated when a.p.a. is 25 percent or more. The term tons refers to short tons.

		December 1957	*November 1957*
EXPORTS			
Ammonium nitrate	lbs.	3,827,200	31,840,980
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	122,757,057	94,821,133
Insecticides, fungicides and agricultural sulfur	lbs.	14,682,242	14,574,233
Phosphate rock	tons	213,612	212,205
Potassium chloride	tons	6,345	36,331
Superphosphate, normal	tons	15,943	21,819
Concentrated	tons	41,171	28,151
Weed killers	lbs.	1,046,155	573,357
IMPORTS			
Ammonium nitrate, including mixtures	tons	53,285	14,021
Ammonium phosphates	tons	21,543	12,653
Ammonium sulfate	tons	13,979	14,991
Blood, dried	tons	645	417
Calcium cyanide or lime nitrogen	tons	2,130	2,738
Fishmeal and scrap	tons	611	194
Nitrate, calcium	tons	9,007	7,900
Sodium, crude and refined	tons	50,771	88,290
Phosphates, crude, including apatite and phosphate rock	tons	9,163	10,063
Potassium chloride, crude	tons	18,946	16,836
Nitrate, crude	tons	30	0
Sulfate, crude	tons	4,077	6,008
Urea	tons	2,897	11,368

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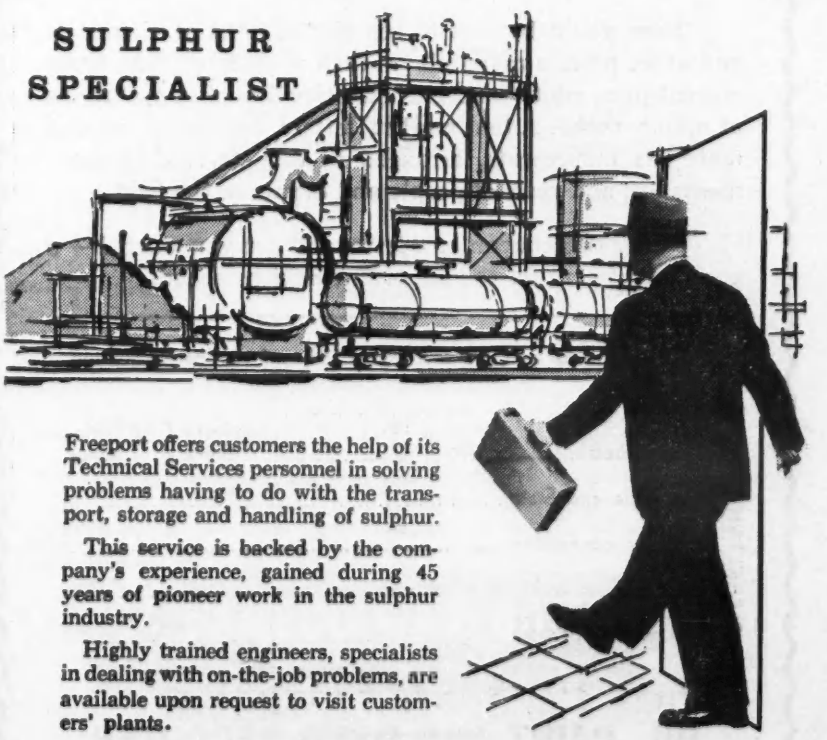

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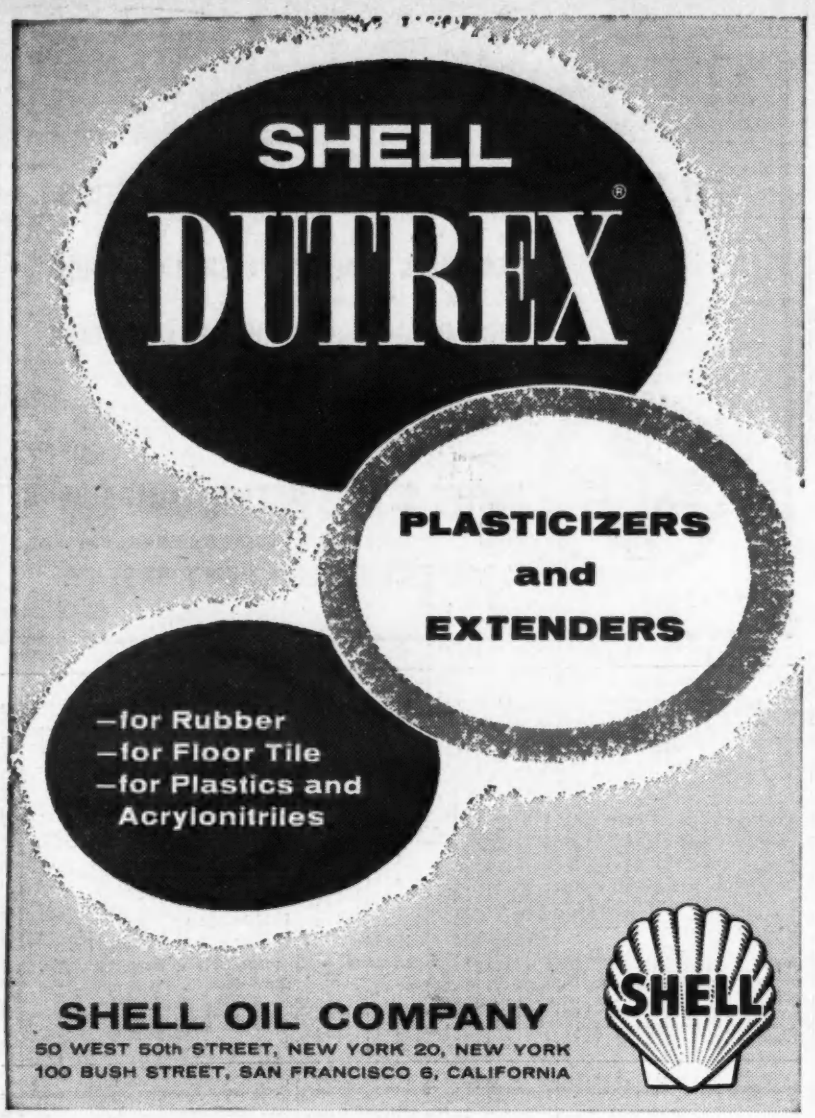

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market on the whole remained quiet last week. LPG sales faltered somewhat following a spurt of interest prompted by the cold snap a few weeks back. Solvents and diluents remained listless throughout, standing on a level with the general economic picture. Some seasonal items—cleaners naphtha and the waxes—are getting some attention, though nothing in depth appears to be present yet. Styrene sales continued slim, thus holding benzene to previous positions, and lagging gasoline sales offered no held to either benzene, toluene or xylene. The aromatic solvents continued soft in reflection of curtailed automobile production, though there is some hope held here through seasonal summer sales to paint manufacturers. Crude oil positions remained undefined and for the most part easy.

The daily average production of liquefied gas at refineries was 6.5 million gallons, 3.3 percent increase above a year ago. The daily average production of LPG at natural gasoline and cycling plants totaled 19.4 million gallons the same as December, 1956. The demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses in December increased 16 percent above December, 1956. Stocks of LPGs totaled 686 million gallons of which 493 million gallons were stored underground. The production of liquefied gases at refineries was 3 percent higher than the final 1956. There were 53.3 million gallons of LPG reported as used in miscible flood projects in 1957.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 15, 1957
106.73	106.73	106.74	105.71

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Production of petroleum benzene during December of last year was 9,716,710 gallons as compared with the previous month's 7,520,483 gallons, according to a preliminary report by the Tariff Commission. Overall conditions appeared unchanged. No price shifts were anticipated in any quarter; nor was any strengthening envisioned for the months immediately ahead. Previously, one source spoke hopefully of some slight resurgence of demand toward the end of the year or during the first quarter of next year. However, there is no real promise for anticipation of this eventuality. With demand weakened throughout the economy, styrene have also had to cut back and this sliced benzene demand even closer to the bone than had been previously true.

Cleaners Naphtha—Seasonal demand is making itself felt in this market, one source claimed last week. Though the feelers from buyers are still relatively limited, the feeling is, the source said, that the warm weather buying has begun in earnest. Just what heights this market will reach this summer remains to be seen. The inroads made by synthetic fibre are already well known. This factor, coupled with the stunted economic picture prevailing at present, makes for rather limited prospects. However, the seasonal aspect is present here and should offer some buoyancy to the market, which is more than can be said for the majority of the other items in this sales area.

Toluene—Previously held positions prevailed in this market last week sources here reported. A consensus of producers and dealers said no shifts are anticipated during the next months. Sales have been down and are expected to stay that way. With the entire industry quiet, there is little hope for any sort of movement until some upswing in the general picture takes place. This is of course hoped for but not considered immediately probable. Price shifts, primarily because of there purposelessness—the feeling is that no matter what the price it could not prompt more sales—are not even being considered, one source said.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 1 totaled 287,995,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 286,488,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,507,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,711,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 204,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Propane — Production of this material during December amounted to 305,014,000 gallons at plants and 121,716,000 gallons at refineries, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Mines. Stocks of propane at plants, terminals and underground, on December 31, was computed at 398,426,000 gallons compared to the 527,145,000 gallons on hand at the end of November. December demand, the report said, amounted to 3,780,000 gallons for deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline while 553,811,000 gallons went for other uses.

Butane — December production of this material was tallied by the Bureau of Mines at 176,730,000 gallons. Broken down, the figure shows plant production at 135,892,000 gallons and refinery production at 40,320,000 gallons. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground at the end of December was tallied at 156,716,000 gallons as compared with the 197,388,000 gallons on hand at the end of November. Demand during December was computed at 110,301,000 gallons of deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline while demand for other uses amounted to 109,271,000 gallons.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Though the pinch of the current economic situation is being felt in this market as it is everywhere else, the general overall tone of microcrystalline sales continues good. Producers reported called it a healthy market with the strong summer sales period still ahead of it. Though no one expects this to be a record year there is no question of the sales picture slumping to any extent. In the petroleum derivatives field, this is about the strongest item on the market. Its export sales market is constantly developing. New sales vistas are constantly opening up both here and abroad, and the demand for wax coated containers is one that shows no signs of deminishment in any area.

Miscellaneous

Current reports of the industry for the week ended February 28 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs, according to information from the American Petroleum Industry. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,560,000 barrels were 54,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 516,000 barrels below the week ended March 1. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 811,000 barrels daily, compared with 844,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending February 28, crude oil production averaged 6,840,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,478,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 880,000 barrels daily.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during February totaled 29,763,970 barrels, or an average of 1,062,999 barrels per calendar day. This compares with 20,296,133 barrels, or an average of 724,862 barrels per calendar day, during the same month last year. Crude processed during February amounted to 5,087,156 barrels, an average of 181,684 barrels per calendar day, as compared with 6,657,277 barrels, an average of 237,760 barrels per calendar day, during the same month last year. Total production of crude oil during the first two months of 1958 was 60,094,386 barrels, an average of 1,018,549 barrels per calendar day. This compares with a total of 40,917,471 barrels, an average of 693,516 barrels per calendar day, during the same period last year.

Chemical Industry in Need of Breathing Spell

—Continued from page 3

duce tariffs on a selective basis, insofar as chemicals are concerned.

The last extension of the trade agreements program in 1955 contained authority to reduce tariffs 5 percent a year during the three-year period, it is noted. The administration has asked now for another five-year extension with authority to reduce tariffs another 25 percent during this period.

MCA supports the main features of the 1955 extension law but is against the new request. Mr. Hansen explains that the association's present position "is predicated on the way the program has been administered, the extent of reductions to date, the fact that some of the reductions are still to take effect, the present deteriorated state of business, and the effect of continuing inflation of nearly three-quarters of our dutiable imports."

Urges 10 Percent Maximum Reduction

He argues that the President's authority to further reduce duties should not be extended for more than two years and should not exceed the unused authority granted to him under the 1955 extension. In other words, he explains, the maximum reduction permitted should be 10 percent, of which not more than one-half should be permitted to take effect in any calendar year.

He says that an analysis of the reductions made under the 1955 extension shows that the proportion of all imports on which rates were cut to total dutiable imports was 16 percent. In the case of chemicals and related products alone, however, the proportion on which rates were cut to total dutiable products in this category was 23 percent, or almost 50 percent greater than the dutiable list as a whole.

Mr. Hansen says that there are serious deficiencies in the safeguards for industry under the escape clause. In spite of the meticulous care with which congress specified the criteria to be followed by the Tariff Commission in evaluating pleas for relief, the relief has been almost unattainable.

A Scorecard on Relief

Out of seventy-three applications for relief disposed of prior to August, 1957, Mr. Hansen notes, only seven finally resulted in favorable action. Up to December 1, 1957, the record of Presidential action in reviewing cases where the Tariff Commission recommended relief or divided evenly on recommended relief was as follows:

Of twenty-one cases where relief was recommended by the commission, relief was granted by President Truman in three out of six cases and by President Eisenhower in six out of fifteen; out of five cases of an even division within the commission, relief was refused by President Eisenhower in each instance, the MCA man explains.

"We submit that congress should be genuinely concerned that a program about which it has shown such deep interest should, in the last analysis, be controlled by factors so much beyond its reach," observes Mr. Hansen.

Based on Other Valuation

"In the great majority of cases, the Presidents' overruling of the commission was based upon a different valuation of the same economic criteria. It strains credulity to suppose that the President's economic advisors are better qualified than the commission to reach an informed opinion on the record made before the commission.

"Any decision based on economic matters outside such record would appear to be of dubious propriety. Congress might well consider whether it should not have a voice as to how far the President may overrule commission decisions on the basis of the economic factors which congress has so clearly entrusted to the commission's discretion," he says.

He urges that congress retain a right of review where the President proposes not to give effect to a Tariff Commission recommendation for relief. To avoid any unnecessary delays, he suggests that the veto authority rest with the ways and means committee and the finance committee.

How the SOCMA Feels

Continuing with the SOCMA stand, Mr. Hooker asserts that creation of new organic chemicals for use by the armed forces depends upon a realistic tariff policy rather than indiscriminate across the board tariff cutting. He notes that a new proposal was introduced last week, HR 11254 by Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn of South Carolina, completely rewriting the existing trade agreements law. He urges that it be given thorough consideration by the committee.

The Dorn bill would limit the life of trade agreements to three years, to be negotiated on a bilateral rather than a multilateral basis, and reviewed periodically to determine whether they continue to be truly reciprocal in nature and selective in it is explained.

Mr. Hooker says that SOCMA favors a trade agreement program which would be truly reciprocal and continually beneficial, application. In the light of present economic conditions, he adds, an examination of existing trade agreements should be undertaken to determine whether the concessions granted continue to be reciprocal.

'Hodge-Podge' of Provisions

Carrying on his theme, Mr. Hooker says the existing trade agreement law has become a hodge podge of unrelated and possibly inconsistent provisions. SOCMA believes that permanent legislation needs now to be enacted to remove uncertainties and stabilize trade and employment.

Such legislation should include restraints on agents of congress or the executive department in so far as defense or security needs of the country are concerned and should explicitly declare that laws affecting tariffs and foreign trade must be subordinated to the interests of national defense, he observes.

The association deems it essential, Mr. Hooker states, that future trade agreements be formulated in accordance with clearly established and explicit criteria along the lines he outlines. HR 10368 does not deal with any of these fundamental principles, he adds, and accordingly the association cannot support the measure.

John 'Inside' Gunther

—Continued from page 3

dations of disease. Nobody who visits Pfizer can doubt the value of research in a free society. Research equals science in these troubled days, and science equals survival."

Financial data, only briefly touched upon by Mr. Gunther, is covered in President John E. McKeen's message to shareholders, the statements of financial position and earnings, and other material ordinarily included in a corporate annual report.

According to the figures, Pfizer had record sales of $207,151,629 in 1957 and earnings of $22,908,544, also a new high.

"A year ago," Mr. McKeen said, "Pfizer became the first corporation to publish and distribute its annual report as a newspaper supplement. So widespread and favorable were the expressions of interest in this new approach to financial journalism that the company decided to distribute its report in this form again this year.

In order to convey an intimate picture of Pfizer, we commissioned Mr. Gunther to set down his impressions of the organization. We feel that shareholders and newspaper readers who have enjoyed Mr. Gunther's keen observations on contemporary history will find 'Inside Pfizer' interesting."

Emphasis on Long-Range Planning

Mr. McKeen said that long-range planning had received additional emphasis during the year. He pointed out that Pfizer had launched a $60 million capital expansion program which will be completed within the next two to three years. Of this amount, he stated, approximately $14 million was expended in 1957.

Under this plan he asserted, "new research production and distribution facilities—ranging from branch offices to full-scale fermentation plants—will be built or enlarged both in the United States and abroad."

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Aliphatic Organics

Conservative optimism was the prime ingredient in comments from the trade last week. Sources spoke of the business dip as a temporary readjustment period (how temporary, even the Oracle at Delphi couldn't say) and believed that business would recover gradually as the year progressed. They reasoned that sooner or later organic chemical consumers, many of whom are currently living off inventories, would have to commence real buying when these inventories are depleted.

Unfortunately, business is prone to make comparisons with the optimum month, an alcohol producer pointed out last week. As far as he was concerned, buying interest in February and so far in March was active despite the fact that sales have not lived up to January's record. Beginning of the year demand represented inventory replacement buying coupled with that of normal operating requirements, he said, adding that January, therefore, could be no real index of business conditions now.

Butyl acetate inquiry has made some recovery, according to recent reports. It's difficult to put the finger on the cause of the upturn, one producer said, but, in general, lacquer business has improved. Other materials meeting better call are those used in pesticides; among them, acetic acid, acetaldehyde, and ethyl chloride. And a pick-up in demand from the textile trade has given acrylonitrile a needed shot in the arm, a member of the trade reported recently.

The Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce has reported that exports of ethylene glycol during the first ten months of 1957 were almost triple the volume of the same period in 1956. Outshipments of acetone, ethyl acetate, and methanol also increased while butyl alcohol remained at about the same level, the government agency report said.

Glycerine production during 1957 amounted to 239,743,000 pounds, according to the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. Imports at the same time totaled 26,862,000, exports 9,509,000 pounds. Producers opened the year with stocks measured at 81,033,000 pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 15, 1957
130.97	130.97	130.99	130.99

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acetaldehyde — Trading is moderate. Demand from pesticide formulators who use acetaldehyde as an ingredient in DDT is partially responsible for the better sales that have been reported by producers recently. Material is readily available for shipment. Prices are firm.

Acetic Acid—Demand from herbicide formulators has strengthened the overall market of late, according to reports from the trade. Prices are firm with no trends apparent.

Acetic Anhydride—The market picture has improved somewhat due to better demand, particularly from insecticide formulators. Supplies are readily available to meet all call. Prices are steady.

Acrylonitrile—Demand from the textile trade has buoyed sales of late, trade people claim. Buying on the part of other major consumers is somewhat restrained, however. Developments along price lines are unlikely for the present.

Butadiene—Contract prices range from 14½c.-15c. per pound. A spokesman for a large producer of butadiene said last week that rubber demand has declined. In addition, a lot of capacity has come on stream in recent weeks. The two factors together resulted in the slight drop in prices February 1.

Butyl Acetate—Some trade people say that sales are up a bit, reflecting improved lacquer business. Producers inventories are ample and the 14½c. per pound delivered price on both synthetic and fermentation n-butyl acetate is firm. Current price schedule will probably continue into the second quarter, market observers mentioned.

Carbon Tetrachloride—The majority of big people in this business see the business slump mirrored in a lower level of carbon tet sales.

The Commerce department in a recent publication reported that production in the August-October, 1957, period was down 12 percent compared with output during the May-July period, one of the few large volume organic chemicals for which a production decline was recorded.

Diisobutylene—The tankcar price on a delivered basis is 8c. per pound. No change is anticipated. Market conditions are fairly static. As is the case with the majority of aliphatics, supplies are sufficient to take care of current moderate demand.

Ethyl Alcohol — Industrial alcohol moved to consumers in good volume in January. In comparison, February sales didn't stack up too well, trade people mentioned last week. They said that this was not unexpected since the increase in first of the year orders was attributed partially to inventory restoration buying.

To some extent, the decline does reflect the general slump in business, they said, careful to point out that alcohol demand is still at a good level and comparison with the optimum month is no real criterion of how business fares.

Prices are not likely to change, sources said.

Ethyl Chloride—Stronger demand from pesticide manufacturers has been reported by producers of this material. Inquiry from other outlets, they said, was moderate. Generally, this market is rather a static affair, admitting little change in either buying interest or prices.

Ethylene Dichloride—The tankcar price at 9c. per pound is one of long-standing and not likely to change in the immediate future, sellers of this material report. Currently, buying interest is dull, supply ample.

Ethylene Glycol—Exports of ethylene glycol during the first ten months of 1957 were almost three times the volume of the corresponding period in 1956, the Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce reported recently.

Ethylene Oxide—Demand has been relatively well sustained in recent weeks, trade sources said recently. Inventories are considered adequate all around. It's expected that the 15½c. per pound tankcar price will continue in effect indefinitely.

Gluconic Acid—There are several important industrial uses for gluconic acid —industrial cleaners and sequestrants, among them—and according to one man in the trade total consumption has risen each year since this material was available commercially about ten years ago.

At present, the market is well- balanced supply and demand-wise. Prices long established are firm. The quote on 50 percent solution is 19½c. per pound, drums, carlots, freight allowed. The tankcar price, same basis, is 17c. per pound.

Glycerine — December production amounted to 19,549,000 pounds, compared with 20,472,000 of the preceding month, the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers reported.

Production during 1957 was 239,743,000 pounds. Stocks remaining at year's end totaled 81,033,000 pounds. Disappearance of glycerine amounted to 243,310,000 pounds.

The Association's report measured glycerine imports in 1957 at 26,862,000, exports at 9,509,000 pounds.

Currently, demand is rather slow with no decided upturn in business domestically anticipated. There is heavy concentrated buying in Europe, a trade member commented last week, and due partially to this factor, imported glycerine is now said to be nominally 15c. per pound.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—With the auto industry reporting cutbacks in production, plant layoffs and the like, MEK sales to that outlet, obviously, have suffered. However, the trade reports that other large

Aliphatic Organics

consumers have continued to place orders. Producers inventories are adequate to fill all present and anticipated requirements.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—Buying interest while moderate reflects to some extent the general decline in business, trade sources remarked recently. They anticipate no immediate pick up in demand. Supplies are adequate. No price changes are forecast.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses have been quiet during recent weeks, the Agricultural Marketing Service has reported. Blackstrap prices indicated more stability than was prevalent during late fall and winter months. The AMS said trading was mostly for immediate needs with the majority of buyers reluctant to book forward. Imports of blackstrap may be less than last year, according to trade reports.

Following last year's policy, the Cuban government has stipulated that only the Cuban Stabilization Institute can buy molasses from the current season's cane crop. So reports the Foreign Agricultural Service.

FAS said that the current crop is expected to yield about 270 million gallons of blackstrap molasses and an additional 100 million gallons of high-test molasses, none of which was produced last year.

Cuban blackstrap production this season through January 31 amounted to 17.7 million gallons.

Monopentaerythritol — Recent price reductions have brought the quote on mono PE to 29½c. per pound, carloads, 30½c., less carloads. Trade sources said the price decline was an attempt to lure prospective buyers away from competitive materials which till now had a definite price advantage.

Supplies of monopentaerythritol are large but shipments are expected to increase as a result of the reduced price.

Pentaerythritol — The recent price reduction, trade sources remarked, has had the desired effect—a definite improvement in sales.

While inventories have been a problem for many months, producers expect the pick-up in business to remedy this situation eventually.

Perchloroethylene—Compared with the high level of sales in January, February business didn't stack up too well, a spokesman for a major producer mentioned last week. According to this source, demand currently is lax, below that of a year ago, while supplies are readily available but not abundant—reflecting, possibly, the decline in production.

The present posting on perchloroethylene is 12¼c., tankcars, on a delivered basis. There's little likelihood of any price change, trade people remarked.

Thiourea—Business is down a bit, people in the trade mentioned last week. However, they felt that this was primarily a reflection of the general decline in business and not a drop-off in the normal consumption rate. End uses for this material are well established and the possibility that any new outlets will be developed in the near future is very slight. Thiourea is principally used as an intermediate in the manufacture of certain drugs.

Prices are static in this market. No changes have been reported in the past year. Current posting for truckload quantities on a freight allowed basis is 33c. per pound. The less truckload price, same terms, is 35c. per pound.

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Jobs & People

Air Reduction Chemical Company, New York—**Robert C. Burnham** has been named plant engineer at the company's Calvert City, Ky., works. He was previously a project engineer at the development and semi-works plant in Bound Brook, N. J.

American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York—Three personnel changes have been made in the company's production department. **Roy Simm,** former northeast division superintendent, has been named manager of the engineering division, succeeding **S. Clifton Pruett,** who retired in February. **S. D. Ward,** former superintendent of the Carteret, N. J., fertilizer plant, has been named head of production in the northeast division; **H. C. MacKinnon** has been named production superintendent at Carteret.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**F. A. Miller** has been appointed manager and **J. J. Brosky,** assistant manager of the Grafton, Ill., plant of the company's organic chemicals division. Mr. Miller was previously chief chemist and assistant superintendent of the Grafton plant. In another appointment, the company named **Donald M. Roberts** assistant to the advertising manager of the organic chemicals division.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.—**Ernest Levens** has been named to the newly-created post of coordinator of safety and industrial hygiene. Mr. Levens was formerly head of the organic chemistry section at the company's research laboratory in Whittier, Calif.

Archer-Daniels-Midland, Minneapolis, Minn.—**Richard J. Savage** has been named marketing manager for polyester resins. He was previously a member of the resin and plastics group in the company's development department.

Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York—**John D. Harper, jr.,** has been named chemical sales representative in the Buffalo, N. Y.-Pitsburgh, Pa., area. He replaces **Martin H. Styles** who has been transferred to Philadelphia. **Richard M. Brassington** has been named chemical sales representative in the St. Louis-Kansas City, Mo., area.

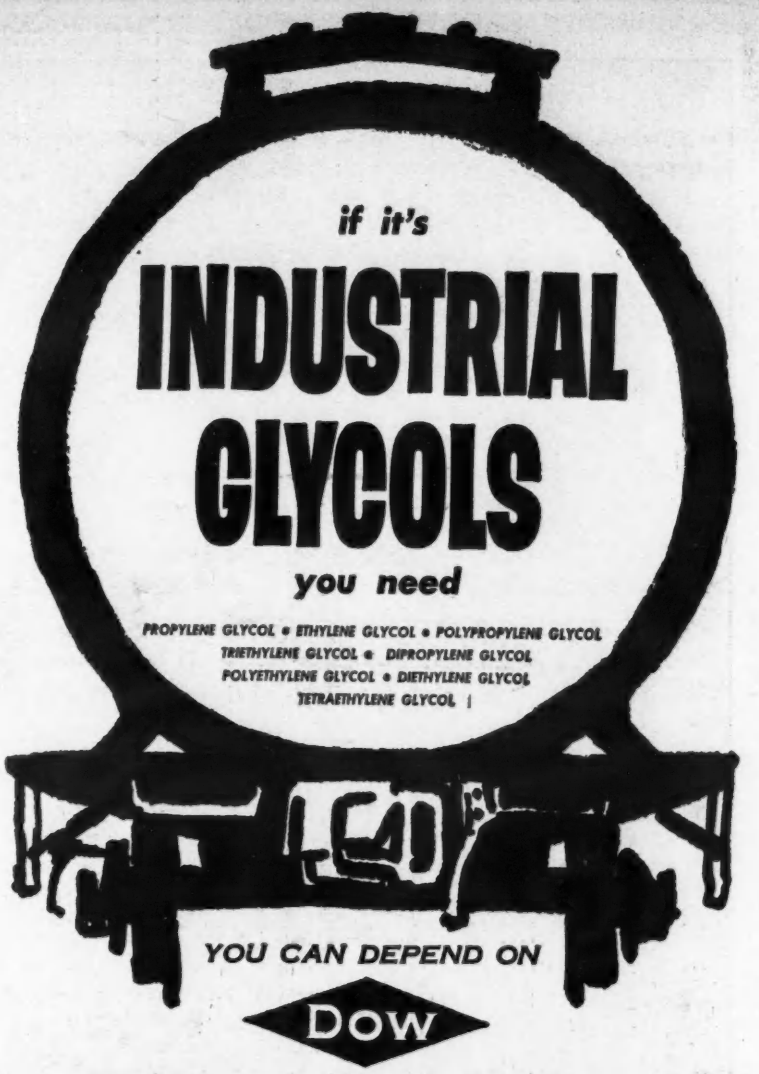
Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**Dr. Harold R. Golden, Arthur C. Pesch** and **Stanley I. Raider** have joined the company's research and development staff.

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**William H. Matz** has been promoted to supervisor of quality control for the company's chemical group.

Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York—**Robert L. Hart** has been named district sales representative with headquarters in Philadelphia for Sinclair Chemicals, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sinclair Oil.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York—**Robert J. Zedler** has been appointed product manager for "Sesone" pre-emergence herbicide and "Mylone" soil fumigant. He will coordinate technical and sales development of the two products.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York—**Paul B. Cravey** has been appointed personnel manager for the new Houston, Tex., polyethylene plant to be built by National Petro-Chemicals Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of U. S. Industrial Chemicals.



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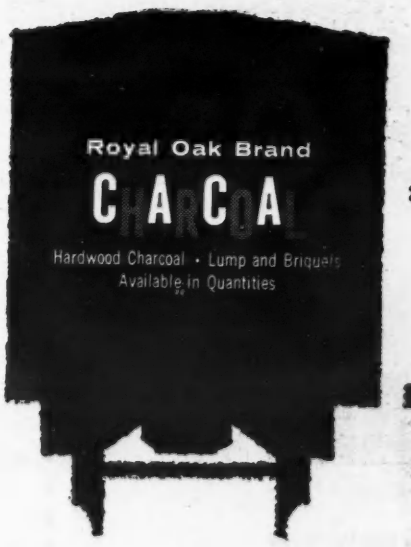

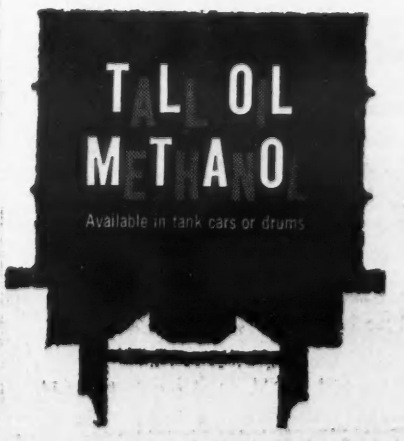

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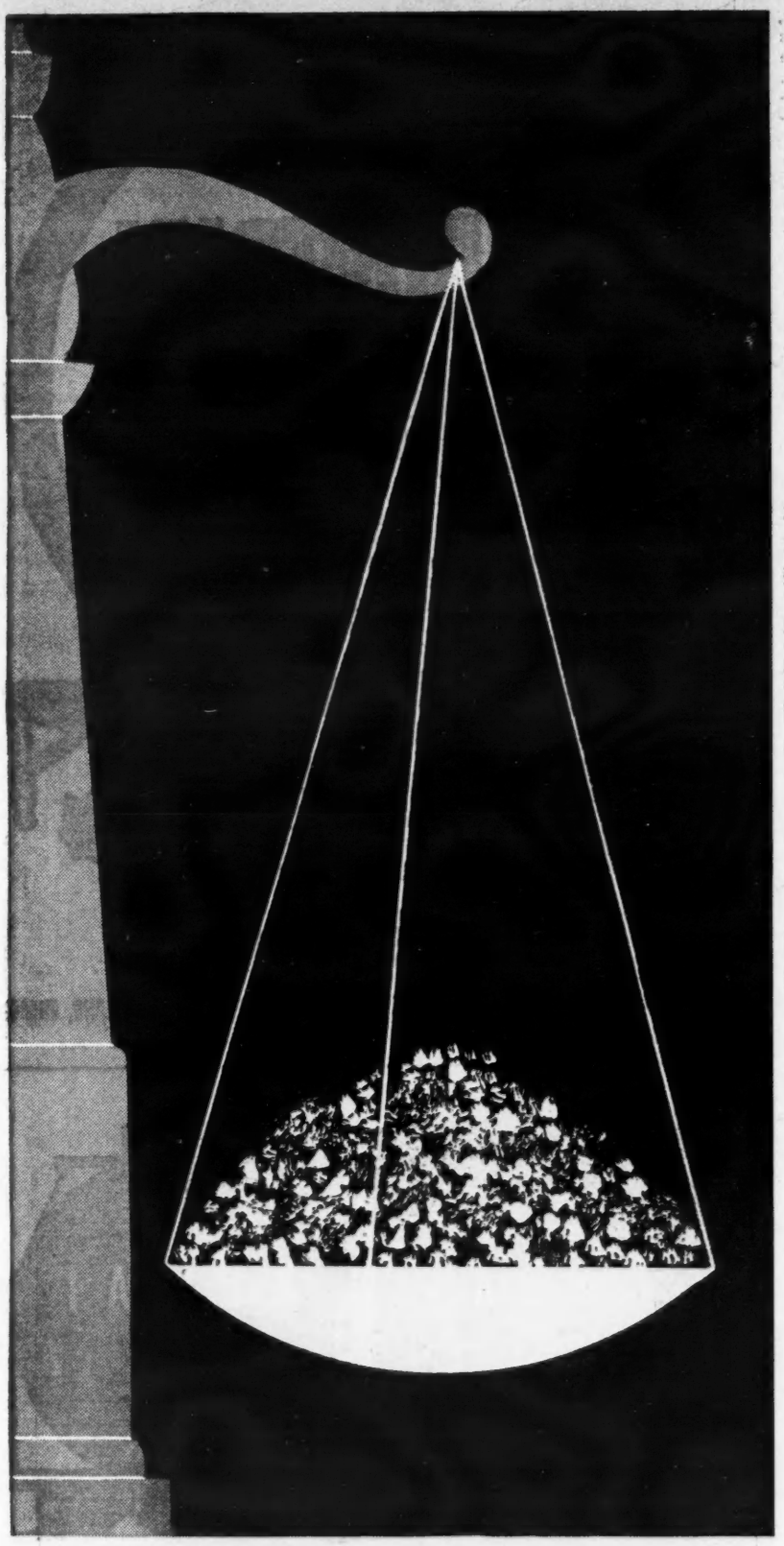

Coal Chemicals

Naphthalene and phthalic anhydride continued very slow but trade sources felt there was no justification for any price decline in the latter market. There was said to have been ever increasing concern among major producers over shrinking profit margins in the phthalic market since the post-Korean war expansion boom. Added manufacturing and cost factors have put a squeeze on returns to producers and competition has become more intense as industry capacity has increased. Additional petroleum capacity amounting to an estimated 60 million pounds for mixed isomers is expected on stream late next year.

There was said to have been some improvement in balance in natural tar acids. However, the market was still quiet and high grade acids of low xylenol content were moving in little better than hand to mouth quantity. The situation was further depressed among high xylenol cresylics as prices remained very competitive. Natural phenol looked healthy enough to one major producer while makers of synthetic material were not so optimistic.

Benzene and toluene were long, and the production outlook for the months immediately ahead was not favorable. The ability of the petroleum industry to regulate its output of light oils has helped to reduce inventories, it was said.

Factors used to estimate weekly coke-oven output of coal chemicals (see coal chemicals box below) have been revised in accordance with Bureau of Mines preliminary statistics of the coke industry for 1957. Figures for creosote, naphthalene and pyridine have been discontinued to avoid disclosure of individual company operations.

April 1 Price Advances

o-Nitrotoluene, tanks, 2c. per lb.
c.l., t.l., l.c.l., 3c. per lb.
o-Tolidine, 15c. per lb.
o-Toluidine, tanks, 3c. per lb.
c.l., t.l., l.c.l., 4c. per lb.
2,4-Tolylenediamine, 10c. per lb.

American Iron and Steel Institute reported steel production in the week ended March 9 to amount to 52.8 percent of theoretical capacity. Estimated steel production in the week ended March 16 was 1,442,000 net tons while actual output in the week previous was 1,425,000 tons. Production in the comparable week one month ago was 1,445,000 net tons and 2,401,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Total employment in the industry during January was estimated at 575,300 compared with 606,300 in December and 677,600 in January, 1957.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 15, 1957
118.10	118.10	118.13	118.32

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene — December imports totaled 5,593,807 gallons valued at $1,467,586. A breakdown of these figures indicated 2,856,657 gallons were imported at Galveston from the Netherlands valued at $688,093 for a per gallon value of 24c. Shipment from West Germany during the month amounted to 1,841,332 gallons valued at $568,196 for a value of 30.8c. per gallon. Benzene shipments admitted at New Orleans from Poland-Danzig in December amounted to 895,818 gallons valued at $211,297. Value per gallon on the latter shipment was 23.6c.

With current large inventories, the production outlook for the months immediately ahead was not favorable. Production through October of last year was 4 percent above the like period of 1956 but has since shown little change.

Coaltar—Production of crude coaltar in December was 62,596,686 gallons as against 67,738,183 in the previous month and 76,641,900 gallons in December, 1956. Sales during the month amounted to 28,058,875 gallons compared to 29,294,187 in the month previous and 35,648,400 in December, 1956. Stocks, end of month, totaled 33,194,747 gallons in December compared to 33,680,640 in the previous month and 33,012,294 gallons in December, 1956.

Cresylic Acid—Market was very quiet according to reports from coal chemicals sources last week. High grade acids of 15-18 percent xylenols were moving to established outlets in little better than hand to mouth quantities. Materials of wider boiling point used in engine cleaning compounds, solvents and disinfectants continued to be squeezed by petroleum material backing up from the depressed ore flotation outlet. Prices were firm. The feeling was that makers would cutback production rather than lower prices as profit margins are already in a bind.

Phenol—One coal chemicals source reported that the active market for natural phenol noted since the first of the year was still there and was more noticeable than in other natural tar acids. For makers of synthetic material, exporting phenol in drums at 14c. per pound, the picture was considerably darker. Since synthetic continues to form by far the bulk of total volume, it must be considered to best reflect the overall tone in this market. Resins use remained on the slow side as a reflection of reduced economic activity. Trade sources pointed out that phenolic resins makers have, in recent years, become increasingly skilled in making use of synthetic phenol and natural phenol used in combination, the latter serving as an extender in outlets where a fast flow rate is not important, as in foundry resins. The 2¼c. price advantage of natural over synthetic was an important factor in these uses.

Pyridine—With less crudes processed by cokeoven operators, it was felt that price in this market would show a definitely firmer trend. Steel production

Aromatics Foreign Trade: December

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

		December 1957	*December 1956*	*Total 1957*	*Total 1956*
EXPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	645,524	31,346	2,699,519	2,789,850
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	549,587	46,094	3,849,596	**
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	35,804	37,093	1,980,889	**
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	918,322	505,233	7,272,188	**
Naphthalene, crude and refined	lbs.	2,000	0	75,001	**
Phenol	lbs.	1,589,615	1,245,794	16,799,545	41,730,743
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	1,459,360	753,440	22,287,250	6,493,940
Pitch, from coaltar	long tons	3,251	4,350	46,763	40,134
Toluene	lbs.	18,108,172	12,267,993	176,997,903	63,061,393
IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	5,593,807	6,083,044	55,218,273	66,114,096
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	1,475,781	9,094,677	30,291,211	39,463,960
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	297,467	230,517	2,278,133	3,065,273
Dutiable	lbs.	0	65,969	123,660	1,000,172
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lbs.	6,157,991	5,360,769	88,324,971	70,877,429
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	89,728	0	566,181	46,710

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

continued to run between 50-55% and output of 2 degree pyridine from cokeovens was estimated at about 8,400 pounds per week.

Toluene—Census bureau report indicated toluene exports during the month of December amounted to 18,108,172 pounds valued at $655,041. Value per pound is 3.6c. or about 26c. per gallon. Exports during 1957 totaled 177 million pounds against 63 million in the previous year.

Production continued on a plateau in this market. With heavy surplus stocks in producers hands, there was expected to be no appreciable change in output or demand this year. The ability of the petroleum industry to regulate its output of light oils allows it to reduce inventories, it was said.

2-Vinylpyridine—Price remained steady and unchanged at the levels established in late November when this material was reduced 2c. per pound across the board. Price in tankcar quantity is $1.31 per pound. Trade sources contacted felt that improvement of processing technics in recent years had made it possible to pass savings on to the consumer. No new end-use patterns of note were being established, it was said, but the expansion of existing outlets in the photographic industry as well as in the use of this material as a nylon dip have made larger scale production possible and subsequent savings all around.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 16, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	423,985
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	23,243,802
Benzene	gals.	2,298,941
Coaltar	gals.	11,146,095
Crude chemical oil	gals.	292,078
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	75,375
Toluene	gals.	489,938
Xylene	gals.	141,328

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride — There was continuing concern over margins of profit in this market which have shown a steady decline since the expansion boom following the Korean war. Trade sources could see no justification for a price reduction as rising manufacturing and labor costs have put a squeeze on returns to producers. Although phthalic was slow and producers were utilizing an estimated 65 percent of available capacity, it was felt that a price reduction at this time would not serve to move an additional pound. Major outlets to alkyd resins and plasticizers remained depressed as a reflection of the general economic climate. Some sources said sales since the first of the year have not been too bad, at least not as poor as some market analysts have indicated.

Extensive petroleum capacity expansion scheduled to come on stream in the midwest late next year coupled with existing petroleum units on the west coast were felt to pose a more likely combination for a price shakeup than current factors. However, it was pointed out, this development is far enough in the future to have no effect on current conditions.

December exports of phthalic anhydride amounted to 1,459,360 pounds valued at $215,318 for a per pound value of 14.7c. Sources said the Mexican market had been bottled up as a result of restrictions placed on imports for the protection of recently completed domestic Mexican phthalic units. Price of the Mexican material for the home market was said to have been established at 27c. per pound. On the other hand, exports to England continued heavy (1,050,000 pounds in December) as restrictions were lifted last spring as a result of continued production difficulties and lack of capacity which brought about the snug supply situation on phthalic anhydride in England and Europe.

'Dacron' Installation

—Continued from page 5

for the middle of 1959. DuPont's first plant for making "Dacron" staple and filament yarn went into commercial production at Kinston, N. C., in 1953.

"The decision to build our second plant for making 'Dacron' reflects our confidence for the future of this product," the company said. "In just five years this fiber has won an important position for itself alone, and in blends with other fibers, in a variety of consumer products and industrial applications, and we are confident that markets for the product will continue to expand."

The company attributed the outstanding growth of "Dacron" to constant technological advances and improvements by both the company and its customers, thus accelerating its use throughout the textile industry.

Work on the new plant will begin immediately.

DuPont will continue to operate its Old Hickory rayon plant which has been in production since 1925 and currently employs 2,200 persons. Some of these skilled employees will help man the new plant. It is being built there to help stabilize employment at the Old Hickory location.

This is the third time within a relatively short period that duPont has announced plans for a new fiber plant at an existing fiber-producing location. A new nylon plant was completed this year at the site of its Richmond, Va., rayon plant, while a new plant for the production of "Orlon" acrylic staple will get under way later this year at Waynesboro, Va., where the company also produces acetate yarn.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Dealers in brucine continued to paint a very bleak supply picture for consumers in this country. The market has steadily deteriorated from the supply standpoint and regular consumers were on allocation and in many instances limited to less than half their 1957 allotment. Atropine was also in tight supply and trade sources indicated that to get any appreciable quantity of atropine it would have to be produced directly rather than as a by-product operation.

Synthetic methol price was firm as a result of weakness in the by-product geraniol market. This factor coupled with the large crop of natural menthol has led to a temporary market development whereby synthetic price is higher than the natural.

Markets for pregnenolones and testosterones has deteriorated to the point where some sources were not offering published price lists. A good part of market volume was said to be in the hands of brokers and jobbers. Sales were largely a matter of individual negotiation.

A basic producer moved to adjust schedules for d-calcium pantothenate in line with more realistic market conditions. Price structure in the market has been weak for some time, it was said.

Analgesic and antipyretic materials appeared to be well out of the active consuming season. Withdrawals were in routine volume. Regular types of aspirin have moved into an increasingly favorable supply situation.

Census bureau reports indicate a heavy influx of caffeine in December reflecting the seasonal upsurge in demand at that time for both import and domestic sources. Imports of caffeine during December amounted to roughly 95,000 pounds as against 33,000 in the previous month.

Movement of vitamins was maintained at good levels, according to trade reports of last week. Wide demand for ascorbic acid makes it a good year round market, less effected by seasonal changes than some of the other materials.

Aspirin—Market was little changed from last report. Stocks of regular bulk aspirin were well balanced with trade demand. Price was steady and unchanged at previously established levels.

Atropine—Material continued in tight supply. It was pointed out that the low price levels of recent years were based on stockpile material built up through by-product operations. With reduction of stockpiles, price has inched upward and to get any appreciable quantity of atropine now, it was said to be necessary to produce it directly. Price was quoted at $4.50-$5 per ounce on sulfate.

Brucine—Suppliers have painted a very bleak supply picture for dealers in this country. Conditions have become worse since the first of the year, if that is possible, and no hope was held out for any alleviation of the situation for the balance of the year. Regular consumers were on allocation and in many instances limited to 20-30% of their last year's allotments. It was a particular sore spot since brucine in recent years sold at a very low price and now, when a more reasonable return is possible, dealers were left staring at empty shelves. Bulk of material finds use as a denaturant in alcohol.

Calcium Pantothenate — Price was quoted at $35 per kilo as a basic producer moved to adjust listings to a more realistic level. Price structure has been weak in this market for some time, trade sources said.

Menthol — Brazilian menthol natural crystals, was quoted at $5.85 to $6 per pound while synthetic crystals were $6.55 to $6.95 and fused synthetic ranged from $6.05 to $6.55 per pound. High raw materials costs have been a firming factor in the price of synthetic material, it was said. It was also pointed out that geraniol, a by-product of synthetic menthol production, was currently featured by weak price structure and producers tended to hold up menthol prices to compensate.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

d-Calcium pantothenate, $10 per kilo

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 15, 1957
63.20	63.20	63.20	65.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Narcotics—Prices of long standing were unchanged. Market sources indicated that withdrawals were routine and use in the pharmaceutical industry was off from last month.

A recent report indicates that approximately thirty synthetic narcotic drugs have been discovered, tested and found to have analgesic effects similar to morphine and derivatives of morphine. The problems presented by the growing number of synthetic narcotic drugs have been the subject of much discussion in recent years. Currently, the Carston bill which would give the government control over production and sale of all narcotics, is awaiting action by the Senate. Other action has been the resolution by the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs which would (1) reaffirm the danger of drug addition presented by synthetic drugs, (2) invite governments to make the medical and allied professions aware of the special dangers to public health of new narcotic drugs that may be placed on the market and (3) recommend governments to prohibit the production and use of such synthetic narcotic drugs as they do not consider indispensible to public health. In addition, the government has continued to suggest that states enact their own legislation which would control intrastate traffic in all those drugs which come under the Federal narcotics laws.

Pentabarbital—Acid and sodium salt were quoted at $6 per pound in 100 pound lots or more. Fifty pound package lists at $6.10 and 25 pounds, $6.15 per pound. Prices are quoted on a freight allowed basis under terms of 1 percent net 30 days. Material was moving in seasonally active volume. Stocks were adequate for consumer need.

Pregnenolones—These materials as well as progesterones were unchanged in list price. Situation here was similar to that of some other steroids. Sales were negotiated on an individual basis and a good part of trading was being done by brokers, is was said. Some sources had discontinued publishing price lists for these hormones. OPD prices current will discontinue the listing of these materials. Imports account for the bulk of output, according to reports.

Prednisone—Designated delta-1-dehydrocortisone, this material has been accounted an advance over hydrocortisone for the treatment of rheumatic and arthritic conditions. Price was quoted at $8.50 per gram, no standard packing. Another steroid hormone moving to similar outlets was prednisolone or delta-1-dehydrocortisone.

Testosterones—List prices remained unchanged from quotations of longstanding.

Italian Output: Selected Fine Chemicals

1952-1956

(Volume in Pounds)

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Ammonium bromide	3,936	9,842	.....	3,936	17,715
Calcium bromide	9,842	5,905	7,873	7,873	11,810
Camphor, synthetic	547,215	23,620	421,237	720,434	807,044
Citric Acid	2,360,269	2,385,700	2,848,274	4,072,619	4,255,680
Potassium bromide	102,356	139,756	110,230	230,302	177,156
Salicylic acid	511,784	464,542	216,524	350,375	511,784
Sodium bromide	45,273	25,557	57,083	59,052	102,356
Tartaric acid	12,043,282	9,405,015	13,491,025	13,038,293	11,306,489

* Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

However, the actual market was demoralized to the extent that each sale was largely a matter of private negotiation. Some sources indicated that published price lists were being discontinued. Bulk of the material handled was imported stock and a good part of the market was in the hands of brokers or jobbers, it was said. OPD prices current will discontinue price lists of these steroids.

Botanicals

Crude drug materials continued to move in the restricted volume which has been characteristic of trading since the first of the year. There were some bright spots, but the overall picture was not favorable. Operating costs have continued to rise in recent years while sales volume in most instances has remained static or been on the downgrade. The large botanicals collections of last year on the domestic front have served as good grounds for optimism in some quarters. Market tone in lobelia herb was felt to have been much improved as a result of record collections last fall although demand has been spotty and disappointing to some dealers. Dealers reported some added interest in the export market for cascara segrada but it was difficult to gauge the extent of the upturn.

Cascara Segrada Bark—Some sources felt that recent weeks had shown some improvement in export demand and the extent of the upturn was difficult to gauge. Demand since the first of the year has been routine. Stocks were quite adequate for domestic and export requirements according to report of sources queried last week. Price remained unchanged and steady at previously established levels.

Digitalis Leaves — Withdrawals were steady at a moderate volume. Price was unchanged from previous report. Stocks were quite adequate to care for current and long term needs of consumers in the pharmaceutical industry.

Lobelia Herb—Market was quiet although dealers felt that overall tone was much improved as a result of the good collections of last season. Price was unchanged and steady in view of the record crop taken in last season. Dealers pointed out that even though demand was fairly constant in this market, price has varied widely as a result of the fact that the crop may be either adundant or extremely scarce.

Wild Cherry Bark—Inquiry was routine for this large volume domestic botanical as calls from the pharmaceutical trade have leveled out. The large crop collected last season afforded consumers a dependable source of supply after the comparatively lean season in 1956. Thin, natural bark continued to find preference in the trade over the rossed bark, it was said.

Drug Units' Merger

—Continued from page 3

in New York, adopted the plan, and on March 10 when the board of directors of the APMA voted its approval at a meeting in New York.

Final Action Is Pending

Final action will be taken at the annual meetings of the existing associations. The APMA will convene at Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16, and the ADMA at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 26-29.

The new group will become active at the close of the latter meeting. The existing Washington and New York offices will be maintained.

Headquarters of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will be in the present Washington, D. C., offices of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, in charge of Executive Vice-President Karl Bambach. The present New York offices of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association will continue to serve the PMA under the direction of Administrative Vice-President J. O'Neill Closs.

The executive committee of the ADMA and the board of directors of the APMA will be merged into the topside PMA board. All members of the existing boards serving unexpired terms will go on the new board automatically, except where this would result in one company's having more than one representative.

One principal factor in merger discussions was the status of APMA associate members (the ADMA has no associate members). Under the new grouping the former APMA associate members will become PMA associates, and will be able to attend all meetings of the type that have previously been held under APMA auspices.

For nearly fifty years the two existing associations have cooperated with the official bodies responsible for medical research and scientific standards for medicines. Through committees of company scientists they have developed methods of determining strengths of drugs and insuring their purity. The new association will not only continue but expand such activities in these technical areas of mutual interest to industry, the government, and the public.

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Chemical Industry Satisfied With Tariff Groups

—Continued from page 5

acteristics of resins but which are not actually resinous.

Other matters discussed were the intent of the terms "suitable for medicinal use," scope of the classification of hydrocarbons, and the treatment of petroleum distillates.

Peter C. Reilly, vice-president of Reilly Tar Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., stressed the need for proper classification of cresylic acid, naphthalene and pyridine bases. He said that when the 1930 tariff act was passed, congress intended to permit crude cresylic acids to enter free of duty whereas refined cresylic was to be subject to duty.

Today's crude cresylic acid, he contended, is unlike the duty-free product of 1930, however, and is usable in place of the dutiable grades for some purposes.

He urged a revision of the classification to limit the definition of crude to "a cresylic acid of coaltar, petroleum or other origin not processed by fractionation, distillation, solvent extraction, or other suitable methods."

As regards naphthalene, Mr. Reilly explained that the importance of this chemical has changed greatly since 1930 and its market has grown tremendously, principally through the development of outlets for phthalic anhydride.

Here, too, he said, congress intended to permit free entry only of the crude naphthalene as it was then recognized. He felt that the definition for the chemical should be changed by substituting a solidifying point of 70° C for the present solidifying point of 79° C.

Changed Manufacturing Conditions

Mr. Reilly said that changed conditions relative to the manufacture and use of pyridine and picolines since 1930, along with the related products, collidines and lutidines, makes it essential that they be redesignated in the new schedule.

These are all refined products for which the duty should be the same as the duty on quinaldine and quinoline, and other coaltar pyridine bases, he said, pointing out that they are often obtained from the same crude stock as pyridine and picolines.

A letter to the commission from Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, objected to the proposed regrouping of acrylic and methacrylic acid resins with the other resinous and plastic materials which, it said, would mean a sharp duty reduction.

The commission has given these resins the same rate provided in paragraph 11 of the present chemical schedule of 3.4 cents per pound, plus 25 percent ad valorem, for non-communist countries and 4 cents a pound, plus 30 percent ad valorem, for communist countries.

Rohm & Haas urged that the resins be continued under the same rate provided for in paragraph 31(a)(1) of the 1930 tariff act where they are "presently specifically classified." That is, 23 cents a pound when imported from non-communist countries and 50 cents a pound when brought in from a communist country.

VA to Discontinue Its Study Of Streptovaricin as TB Drug

After using it for about a year against tuberculosis under scientific controls, the Veterans Administration has decided to discontinue its study of streptovaricin, one of the newer antibiotics.

The VA study was begun after reports presented at the February 1957 VA-Armed Forces conference on chemotherapy of TB indicated that streptovaricin showed promise in treatment of the disease.

Administration of a combination of streptovaricin and isoniazid to TB patients has not proved superior to use of isoniazid alone. VA said, and in some cases streptovaricin produced nausea.

The study was part of VA's continuing project for testing newer TB drugs in cooperation with the Armed Forces, which, since 1946, has given doctors throughout the world the modern methods used for treating the disease with streptomycin, PAS and isoniazid.

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HYOSCYAMINE *Hydrobr. & Sulfate*
ICHTHAMMOL
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE USP *Blocks*
MENTHOL USP
NAPHTHALENE
SANTONIN
SUGAR OF MILK *USP*
SULFUR USP PRECIP. *English*

CHAS. L. HUISKING & CO., Inc.
215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
Telephone GRamercy 5-3900 Cables: HUISKING, NEW YORK

Since 1918

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—25 bls, H W Powers Co, Kobe
ALUMINUM POWDER—10 dms, B F Drakenfeld, Bremen
p-AMINOPHENOL—110 cks, Rhodia Inc, Marseille
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—230 bgs, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—120 kgs, London
ANILINE DYES—39 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
3 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
5 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
17 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
129 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
59 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
38 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
33 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Bremerhaven
69 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
ANNATTO SEED—50 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
100 bgs, Progreso
ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
197 cs, Antwerp
ARGOL—1,163 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
200 cs, Irving Trust Co, Naples
ARROW ROOT—5,274 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, St Vincent
ARSENIC TRISULFIDE—21 dms, Bordeaux
BALL CLAY—1,200 bgs, United Clay Mines, Avonmouth
BARIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
BARIUM SULFATE—163 cs, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BEEF EXTRACT—36 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Montevideo
BEESWAX—25 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
100 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
40 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Puerto Barrios
92 bgs, Pointe Noire
28 bgs, Puerto Plata
61 bgs, Port Au Prince
58 bgs, Tampico
BERGAMOT OIL—40 qu cs, Grace National Bank, Messina
20 hf cs, Messina
BLANC FIXE—500 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, L A Champon & Co, Iquitos
6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Iquitos
15 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Iquitos
25 dms, Elton Trading Corp, Iquitos
33 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
62 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
10 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Iquitos
BRONZE POWDER—20 cs, Leo Uhlfeder, Bremen
12 dms, Allied Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
20 dms, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Bremen
BURNT UMBER—200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
CADMIUM—100 cs, Indussa Corp, Lobito
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIPITATED—40 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, London
CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—18 dms, P H Petry, London
CALCIUM OXIDE—5 cs, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
4 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Genoa
CAMPHOR—10 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen
CAMPHORIC ACID, SYNTHETIC—6 dms, Polychemical International Corp, Manchester
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Vande Vries Trading Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Neiman Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBAZOLE—1 dm, National Aniline Division, Liverpool
CARBON, ACTIVATED—150 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool
CARDAMOM—5 cs, P H Petry, London
CARDAMOM SEED—34 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—613 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
189 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
223 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Fortaleza
404 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
CAROB SHEATH POWDER—60 bgs, H A Gogarty, Genoa
CASEIN—2,761 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
467 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Napier
467 bgs, National Casein Sales Co, Auckland
93 bgs, American Plastics Corp, Auckland
2,284 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
2,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, Salentine & Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Rotterdam
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—175 dms, Marine Trust Co, Cochin
CASSIA—102 bls, P H Petry, Rotterdam
2,367 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—313 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—175 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
CHARCOAL, BONE—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—896 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Louis Furth, Galle
100 bls, Delano Corp of America, Galle
COALTAR DYES—87 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
6 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals, Rotterdam
7 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
37 dms, Rotterdam
COBALT CHLORIDE—10 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Hamburg
COBALT POWDER—1 dm, C Hardy, Havre
COCONUT OIL—654 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
735 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
CODLIVER OIL—75 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
82 tons, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
COPAIBA BALSAM—20 dms, Manaus
COPAL GUM—167 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
CORN STARCH—722 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—61 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
507 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
29 tons, H A Gogarty, London
CUBE ROOT—1,534 bls, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos
CURARE—14 cs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
100 cs, Kobe
50 cs, Bordeaux
DAMMAR GUM—105 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Beacon Freight Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
DEXTROSE—13 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—80 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
DIVI DIVI—107 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Maracaibo
DRIED BLOOD—300 bgs, Meyers Sales Co, Copenhagen
EARTH COLORS—672 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Avonmouth
EPSOM SALT—700 bgs, Interstate Universal Co, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, Perry Bros, Lisbon
26 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Seville
FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Bombay
100 bgs, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—16 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
4 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Yokohama
10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—13 dms, Bremen
FUEL OIL—100,528 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
99,8 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
111,095 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
40,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
148,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
222,978 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
109,313 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
113,386 obls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Havana
260,697 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
152,089 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
98,774 bbls, Remington Oil Co, San Lorenzo
115,641 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
FURFURAL—866 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana
GARLIC POWDER—17 cs, Griffith Lab, Havre
GELATIN—93 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
250 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
26 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Mane Fils Inc, Algiers
3 dms, Antoine Chiris, Algiers
GINGER—200 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Apapa
200 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Apapa
100 bgs, C H Windschueg Ltd, Apapa
267 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Lagos
220 bgs, F A Thompson, Lagos
28 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
16 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
GLUE—200 bgs, B Young & Co, Hamburg
GLUE STOCK—1,042 bdls, Transcontinental Industrial Co, Antwerp
668 bdls, H Elkan & Co, Antwerp
55 bls, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Havana
GLYCERINE—97 tons, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GUAR GUM—2,489 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
ICHTHAMMOL—10 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—7 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
17 bgs, Independent Fur Brokers, Arica
IRON BLUE—41 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Manchester
11 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, London
10 cks, J H Rhodes, Liverpool
JUNIPER BERRIES—172 bgs, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—256 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
132 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
508 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
859 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
434 bgs, Lagos
226 bgs, Accra
LACTALBUMIN—134 cs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
800 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
400 cs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
LACTIC ACID—36 cbys, J M Rodgers Co, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
1 dm, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—25 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
LITHARGE—355 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER CONCENTRATE—2 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVERMEAL—1,533 bgs, Buenos Aires
LIVER POWDER—25 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Hamburg
300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—65 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—28 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
14 cs, P H Petry, Singapore
17 bgs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—300 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—25 cs, Hanover Bank, Antwerp
MALONIC ACID—1 ck, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
MANDARIN OIL—8 qu cs, Chemical Bank, Messina
24 qu cs, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—1,391 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Beira
MARJORAM—60 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
MENTHOL—100 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Rio de Janeiro
65 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
MERCURY—100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
1-METHYLNAPHTHALENE—3 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE—3 dms, G A Abood Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—8,405 tons, Chas Pfizer & Co, Havre
477 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—400 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
MONTAN WAX—100 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
80 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—324 bgs, C Gulden, London
400 bgs, C Gulden, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—1,200 bgs, River Plate Corp, Bombay
1,000 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—500 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Manchester
NAPHTHALENE—2,000 bgs, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
500 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
NICKEL SULFATE—100 bgs, All Transport Inc, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—70 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
105 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
OJEFICIN POWDER—4 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, C Pappas Co, Piraeus
101 dms, Antonio Corrao Corp, Piraeus
52 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Piraeus
25 dms, Marine Trust Co, Piraeus
10 dms, National Bank of Greece, Piraeus
50 dms, S C Orlando, Palermo
102 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Palermo
125 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Piraeus
51 dms, M De Rosa, Piraeus
205 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Piraeus
500 dms, Genoa
ORANGE OIL—12 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
PALM OIL—197 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
322 tons, Stein Hall & Co, Belawan Deli
PALMKERNEL OIL—137 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
203 dms, Durkee Foods, Antwerp
199 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
299 tons, Matadi
300 tons, Ango Ango
PAPAIN—16 cs, Matadi
PATCHOULI OIL—16 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
500 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
428 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,100 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
4,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
900 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
450 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
3,600 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
2,800 bls, American Express Co, Bremen
1,110 bls, S Davis & Co, Bremen
300 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
7,748 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—280 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Singapore
420 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
630 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
210 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Mangalore
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Mangalore
400 bgs, Cochin
210 bgs, Singapore
160 bgs, Aleppey
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Yokohama
224 bgs, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
112 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Kobe
100 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Kobe
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Kobe
100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
224 bgs, M J Golombeck, Yokohama
324 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
200 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kobe
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
320 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Kingston
112 bgs, Lois Furth, Kobe
160 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lagos
160 bgs, Lagos
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
245 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—194,418 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
278,360 bbls, California Oil Co, Rastanura
270,904 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
207,504 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
a-PICOLINE—32 dms, D G Miller, Rotterdam
55 dms, Manchester
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
90 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
130 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
300 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—8 bgs, Prodex Corp, Bremen
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—960 bgs, Karr Ellis, Antwerp
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Neiman Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
40 bgs, P H Petry, Copenhagen
20 bgs, Louis Furth, Copenhagen
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Copenhagen
15 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—150 dms, H Reifenberg, Rotterdam
PROPYL THIOURACIL—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—244 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
146 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—30 dms, Matadi
PYRIDINE—24 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,315 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
6,538 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
103 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
590 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RADIUM ELEMENT—3 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED—200 bgs, S Davis Co, Rotterdam
ROSEMARY OIL—2 dms, Seville
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
SANDALWOOD OIL—10 cs, J Berlage & Co, Cochin
SAPONINA—19 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SENNA CONCENTRATE—8 cs, Bard Pharmaceuticals, London
SESAME SEED—560 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Salvador
SHELLAC—227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SODIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—20 dms, Empire Trust Co, Yokohama
SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—80 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CHLORITE—100 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—770 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
500 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
400 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—200 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—1,300 bgs, Abbey Fluoride Sales Corp, Copenhagen
SODIUM SULFATE—3,600 bgs, Antwerp
STARCH—100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Rotterdam
TALC—1,100 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—20 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
TAPIOCA—660 bgs, Bernco International, Itajai
551 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
550 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,000 bgs, H R Dolan, Bangkok
604 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
784 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
672 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Penang
1,100 bgs, Geismar & Co, Hull
2,067 bgs, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—60 kgs, Byron Chemical Co, Palermo
TEA OF MATTE—30 cs, American & Foreign Agencies, Paranagua
THYME—32 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Marseille
TITANIUM CARBIDE—1 dm, Silvey Shipping Co, Hamburg
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Barranquilla
10 cs, Meer Corp, London
m-TOLUENEDIAMINE—4 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
TONKA BEANS—4 cs, Manaus
TRAGACANTH GUM—20 bgs, J W Elwell, London
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—76 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—181 tons, Buenos Aires
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA EXTRACT—406 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Piraeus
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, F Huber & Co, London
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—1,085 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,100 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Beira
527 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
1,792 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, London
1,300 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
54 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
24 cs, Chemical Bank, Liverpool
54 dms, Antwerp
YERBA MATE—100 cs, Joseph Victori & Co, Buenos Aires
ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—400 bgs, Carnegie Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY REGULUS—10 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
CASEIN—100 bgs, J R Spellacy, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
4,080 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
IRON BLUE—21 dms, Van Oppen & Co, London
MAGNESITE—500 bgs, Western Chemical Co, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—750 bgs, Hilpert Trading Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
2,500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
PEPPER, RED—150 bgs, Tokyo Food Products, Yokohama
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
100 bgs, Beton Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—221,581 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
299,034 bbls, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
320 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—522 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires

SESAME SEED—50 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
225 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,800 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
450 bgs, Bangkok

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY REGULUS—139 cs, Sibenik
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,675 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
200 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Lourenco Marques
423 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
2,680 bgs, Chaskurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
2,710 bgs, Air Transport Inc, Lourenco Marques
3,520 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BEEF EXTRACT—85 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—1,103 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rijeka
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—1,453 bgs, C K Williams Co, Larnaca
FUEL OIL—75,887 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
100,995 bls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
LICORICE ROOT—2,500 bls, Anvers
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, enoa
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—200 cs, Darlington Chemical Co, Liverpool
MOLASSES—753,000 gals, South Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Matanzas
15,936 tons, Publicker Co, Nuevitas
PEAT MOSS—3,300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,650 bls, Keermaurer, Bremen
600 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,426 bbls, The Texas Co, Brighton
161,519 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto Ordaz
205,430 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
274,826 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
233,713 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto Cabello
237,485 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
12[illegible]739 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
128,253 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Caripito
124,090 bbls, Gabriel Oil Co, Sidon
225,333 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandar Mashur
24[illegible],115 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
129,100 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
PYRIDINE—53 dms, Antwerp
SODIUM BICARBONATE—748 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM TRICHLOROACETATE—500 dms, Davis Co, Bremen
TALC—1,800 bgs, Moore & Munger, Bordeaux

San Francisco

AGAR—3 bls, Wing Sing Chong, Kobe
11 cs, American Foreign Industries, Nagoya
BEEF EXTRACT—510 cs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
200 cs, Montevideo
CALCIUM NITRATE—20,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASEIN—400 bgs, J R Spellacy, Buenos Aires
250 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—167 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Saigon
409 bls, California Commodities Corp, Saigon
JAPAN WAX—10 cs, Frank B Ross, Kobe
NUTMEG—50 bgs, Port of Spain
OLIVE OIL—12 dms, Tosi Trading Co, Genoa
50 dms, R M Azria, Genoa
205 dms, S Fax
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Citizens National Bank, Bremen
660 bls, Lastreto Philipps, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Tokyo Food Products, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—38,839 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
155,000 bbls, Time Oil Co, Aruba
168,130 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
SELENIUM POWDER—17 cs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Yokohama
SESAME OIL—25 cs, M F Trading Co, Shimizu
TALC—500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—800 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Bangkok

HF Capacity Boost

—*Continued from page 3*

"Isotron' line of refrigerants and aerosol propellants, and from the anticipated demands of other new Pennsalt products which will require HF.

"Thus, with this new expansion, Pennsalt will be able to take care of both its own captive requirements, present and anticipated, as well as any foreseeable demand from its HF customers."

As part of its integrated operations at Calvert City, Pennsalt owns extensive deposits of fluorspar in western Kentucky. At present, a mine and mill are in operation producing fluorospar near Calvert City.

In Mexico, Pennsalt also owns and operates what it claims is one of the largest fluorspar mines in the Western Hemisphere.

Current Market Quotations

—*Continued from page 35*

Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd.	lb.	.37	—
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.33	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.46	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	.42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	19.00	25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually, For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Zinc chloride tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.45	—
fib dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York.	lb.	.10½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
80%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17½	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.48	.53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.5-7.8% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	.48
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromates).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04¾	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.50½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.85	.92
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.37	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs.	lb.	.83	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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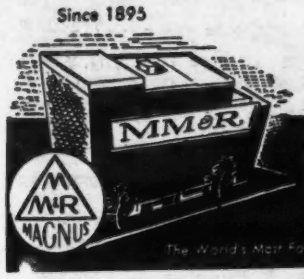

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

There was little activity in the essential oils market last week. Orange oil remained the most active oil in the market. Conditions of the orange oil market continued to strengthen, it was reported, with a large advance in Californian material. This situation is serious, and an easing in position is not foreseen in the near future. Camphor, cedarwood, and olibanum oils held steady price patterns last week. The lavandin market has been easy of late with lavandin blue becoming somewhat scarce. Lavender oil, on the other hand, continued to be firm on spot in all grades, it was noted. Spearmint oil followed the same pattern of soft prices last week. Excess material on spot following the newcrop period made for loose prices. The aromatic chemicals market was quiet last week. Prices in general showed no signs of action. In January and February eucalyptol was edging downward, but this trend seems to have been curbed, and prices were steady last week. The diversified uses plus seasonal influences should renew activity in the near future.

Changes in the seeds and spices market centered around Indonesia as a result of the recent unrest there. Padang and Korintje grades of cassia climbed higher and remained unpredictable. All prices are nominal and changed by the day last week. On the cloves market, material from Madagascar softened while Zanzibar material stayed steady. Certain categories of mace were also seen to decline last week. Pepper continued a soft position with a restricted amount of demand. India's listings were higher last week with both supply and demand good. Recently Russia purchased a large quantity of Indian black pepper. The only sources of supply of poppy seed are Holland and to a lesser extent Denmark, it was reported. The world market is dependent, therefore, on Holland for pepper until the next crop is harvested in September of this year. Both Dutch and Danish material were advanced slightly last week. Caraway was reported to be in good supply. Lately Polish caraway seed has been put back in the market after a long period of no stocks offered.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Padang "A," 12c. per lb.
"B," 12½c. per lb.
"C," 13c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 12c. per lb.
"B," 12½c. per lb.
"C," 13c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Orange oil, Californian, 65c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Danish, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Ginger, Jamaican No. 3, 2c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1 prime, 10c. per lb.
Siauw No. 2 siftings, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, Muntok white, 1½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaraguan, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 15, 1957
145.85	145.75	145.69	145.37

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Camphor — Prices of all grades of the material stayed the same last week. Spot listing of sassafrassy quality camphor oil ranged from 26c. to 50c. per pound while white camphor was priced at 29c. to 50c.

Cedarwood—Spot listings remained unchanged last week, sources stated. Current prices were quoted at a range of 51c. to 65c. per pound.

Lavandin—This market continued loose last week, a source said. Lavandin blue of good quality was reported to be becoming somewhat more difficult to find. Spot quotations of lavandin were listed at a range of $1.50 to $2.25 per pound last week.

Lavender—This market has remained firm and unchanged since the crop it was reported. French lavender oil, 35-37 percent ester was listed at a range of $3.50 to $5 per pound; 38-40 percent ester at $7.50 to $8.50 per pound; 40-42 percent ester at $8.75 to $9.50.

Olibanum—Prices of the material continued the same pattern last week, a source stated. The spot listing of olibanum oil was quoted at a range of $5 to $7.65 per pound.

Orange—The supply situation remained exceedingly tight last week, and prices continued to edge upward. Prices of Floridian orange oil ranged from $1.10 to $1.75 per pound. Most dealers were quoting prices between $1.25 and $1.40.

Californian orange oil stiffened considerably last week with prices higher than Florida material. The Californian material advanced to a range of $2 to $2.35 per pound. Orange oil continues to be the most active oil on the essential oils market with no letup in sight.

Spearmint—The soft market continued to manifest itself last week, a source noted. The flood of spearmint oil on spot following the new crop period has made for loose conditions. This position stiffened somewhat during the product year showing its greatest strength preceding the harvest and distillation period. Spot quotations were listed at a range of $3.65 to $4.15 per pound.

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Period Ended March 7

Cassia, 18 lots, 3,444 bales.
Celery Seed, 160 bags.
Chillies, 160 bags
Cloves, 100 bags.
Dill Seed, 2 lots, 255 bags.
Fennel Seed, 3 lots, 293 bags.
Mace, 7 lots, 179 bags.
Oregano, 148 bags.
Nutmegs, 6 lots, 396 bags.
Papain, 5 lots, 157 cases.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Vanillin—No shifts in prices were noted last week in ethyl vanillin. Spot listings for 100 pound fiber drums in 500 pound lots or over $6.40 per pound. For 100 pound fiber drums in smaller lots, the range was $6.65 to $6.95 and 25 pound containers were listed at $7.65 per pound.

Eucalyptol—Lately the material has remained unchanged on spot, a source said. During January and February, eucalyptol was following a downward trend which has now leveled off. Current listing of eucalyptol, USP, is $1.10 to $1.40 per pound.

Isobornyl Acetate — Current prices of the material continued unchanged, it was reported. Spot listings held a range of 51c. to 56c. per pound.

Propenyl Guaethol—This material stood steady on spot last week. Listings held a range of $24.30 to $27 per pound. Propenyl guaethol is a vanilla-type flavoring and perfume material. It is used primarily in flavoring but also in soap and detergent compounds.

Seeds and Spices

Caraway Seed—In 1957 the Dutch crop yielded 9,500 tons of caraway seed with the Dutch consuming 1,500 tons of the crop. Thus 8,000 tons were available for export of which 3,350 tons were exported from September, 1957, through February of 1958 leaving a balance of 4,560 tons. The 1958 crop is predicted to yield 6,000 tons from 10,000 acres under cultivation in Holland. Annually, the United States imports about 3,000 tons of caraway seed.

It appears that caraway seed is in good supply. However, the current prices indicate that caraway acreage is being given over to the cultivation of poppy seed particularly since Poland is again a factor on the world market. Caraway seed being a perennial plant, any reduction in crop will not be felt until the 1959 crop is harvested.

The current listing of Polish material is 8½c. per pound. Dutch caraway seed held the same listing of 9c. last week.

Cassia—Due to the upheavals in Indonesia, the price position of all grades of cassia is extremely high and unpredictable. Listings fluctuated every day last week and were still nominal. At last report, Padang "A," "B," and "C" and Korintje "A," "B," and "C" grades were all listed at a high of 51c. per pound. If the Indonesian situation is a shortlived affair, prices will immediately decline. But if the troubles continue over a long

Essential Oils

period of time, the sky is the limit as to how the market will go.

Pepper—Prices stayed at the recent low last week as demand was mostly restricted to fill in business. Singapore remained the only competitive source of supply. India's levels were a cent higher with demand reported good as supplies endeavored to cover sales to Russia. Stocks on spot are not large and arrivals are distributed as soon as they are released. Speculation on spot has not been great and without it, the market cannot reflect the uncertainties of the future supply situation. Spot listing of Malabar black pepper was 24c. per pound last week.

White pepper prices fell slightly on spot last week to 32½c. per pound.

Poppy Seed — The 1957 Dutch crop amounted to approximately 5,000 tons. From August, 1957 through February, 1958, Dutch exports to all countries totaled 3,711 tons. Commitments for export during March, April, and May, 1958, are estimated to be 500 tons with a balance of 800 tons available. From all sources—Holland, Poland, Denmark, Turkey, and Argentina—total annual imports into the United States amounts to 3,000 tons. All producing countries are reported to be sold out excepting Holland, and thus the world market is dependent upon Holland until the new harvest is available in Holland, Poland, and Turkey come September, 1958.

Stock from Holland and Denmark was available last week, a source said, with a slight increase in the price of both. Dutch poppy seed advanced ½c. per pound to a listing of 26½c. while Danish material rose 1c. to a new spot price of 25c. per pound.

Vanilla Beans — Bourbon material continued a pattern of firm prices at source last week, it was reported. There are only 200 tons of Bourbon vanilla beans on spot until the new crop is available in 1959. Most manufacturers are receiving beans purchased in October and November, and want to use up the present supply of beans on hand instead of receiving commitments. Today's replacement value was reported to be $2 higher than beans coming in. Most dealers will have to buy during May and June. Bourbon vanilla beans continued firm at a listing of $9 to $9.75 per pound.

Mexican vanilla beans remained firm on spot. This is due to high prices received in Mexico from Mexican concerns for the material. The Mexican market is becoming less and less of a factor to the World market but at the same time does not seem to be affecting supplies to a great extent. Mexican cuts were listed at a range of $9 to $9.25 per pound, and whole Mexican vanilla beans prices ranged from $9.25 to $9.75.

Monsanto Fills Five Posts In Its Inorganics Division

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced five appointments in its inorganic chemicals division.

E. J. Brock has been appointed assistant general manager after serving as the division's director of marketing. Succeeding him is J. E. Crawford who had been assistant director of industrial sales.

S. F. Teague has been appointed assistant director of industrial sales after serving as district manager of the division's New York sales office.

L. W. Sessions has been appointed New York district manager after serving as that division's district manager at Detroit, Mich., since 1956. W. P. Sheppard succeeds him in Detroit after serving as supervisor of distributor accounts at St. Louis.

Acrylic Latex Paints

—Continued from page 7

showed an increase closely paralleling the 30 percent increase in this country.

Mr. Allyn's figures are given as follows:

	Acrylic Latex (Pound Sales Index Number)	*Companies Making Acrylic Paint*
1953	8	44
1954	55	78
1955	100	300
1956	163	450
1957	210	520

Actual sales figures or gallonage figures for the three types of latex paints—butadiene styrene, polyvinyl and acrylic latex—have not been released by the producers, but it is estimated that production of water vehicle paints has been growing at the rate of at least 5 million gallons a year for the past six or seven years. Market estimates show that production for trade sales in 1957 probably totaled very close to 60 million gallons, Mr. Allyn observes.

Exterior applications for acrylic paints showed the largest growth during the year, with a steadily increasing volume being used in housing developments and in institutional and industrial maintenance, he says.

Acrylic latex has also been adopted for a variety of difficult paint applications, such as subway stations, drive-in movie screens, asbestis shingles, asphalt roofs, tile roofs and many other masonry jobs.

Mr. Allyn observes that the acrylic position in the paint industry has been further strengthened by the fifth year of outdoor exposure results now available from a wide variety of test structures in various parts of the country, and particularly in such diverse climatic regions as Florida, California, New England and Canada. These exposure histories give impressive evidence of the superior weather resistance and alkali resistance of acrylic latex.

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Clairton, Penna.

Coatings Materials

Business volume in coatings materials continues at a merely moderate level with sales almost entirely confined to immediate needs. However, nowhere along the line has the recession spawned any soft spots. A few of the oxide pigments might be described as soft, but only because non-ferrous metals have been long on supply and therefore easy in price for many months. Other situations of long supply—notably dioctyl phthalate and some synthetic resins— have been present a long time and now are actually exerting less effect on prices than was once the case.

A local gum dealer reported last week that he and his colleagues are not worrying about supplies in connection with the Javanese invasion of Sumatra. He noted that gum sources are numerous and flexible, and more importantly, that the area of Sumatra controlled by the revolutionary government is not a gum-producing territory. Shellac dealers are expecting to receive news on the Bysacki crop in about two weeks. Meanwhile, quotations are uniformly steady in what appears to be a record run of stability.

Use of antimony oxide in coatings materials declined substantially last year, according to the Bureau of Mines, but part of the loss was offset by minor gains in other categories. Overall use of the material, on a metal content basis, totaled 5,061 short tons as against 6,843 the year before.

The market for burnt sienna has diminished over the years because of the growth of synthetics but is now at or near a stable volume, according to a major producer. As a manufacturer of synthetic as well as natural iron oxides, he noted that as yet no one has succeeded in developing a synthetic that could match the depth and richness of sienna. For these qualities, many consumers are willing to forego the greater uniformity of synthetics.

Business volume in barium chromate is reported to be pretty poor in comparison with last year's but on par in relation to current economic conditions. Price is steady, with the prospect of continued stability, at 38 cents per pound. This level represents a 3 cents advance posted last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 15, 1957
101.48	101.48	101.48	100.79

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Acetylene Black—Prices have been without change for two and a half years, and the outlook, producers report, is for continued steadiness. Material in carlots sells for 19c. per pound while smaller quantities, ex-warehouse, range 24½c. to 30c.

This market remains conspicuously healthy, with sales volume running well ahead of last years' total. As a necessary constituent of all dry cell batteries, the material has a steady and reliable customer in Uncle Sam. And with military equipment becoming increasingly electronic, that outlet is apt to broaden. The toy industry is the only customer to be put into a particularly vulnerable position by the recession. At last reports, manufacturers of portable radios were still ordering material in steady volume.

Antimony Oxide—On the basis of metal content, consumption of antimony oxide totaled 5,061 short tons in 1957 as compared with 6,843 tons the year before. While this drop is not remarkable, the material experienced severe declines in its coatings outlets, which were compensated for in other markets. In paints and lacquers, consumption declined to 98 short tons (antimony content) from the prior years' 573 short tons. Pigment usage fared a little better with a total of 625 short tons as against 853 in the previous year. Consumption in flameproof coatings and compounds declined to 121 short tons from 423 the previous year, while manufacturers of frits and ceramic enamels used 545 short tons as against 957 a year earlier. These figures were recently issued by the Bureau of Mines.

Barium Chromate—This pigment was marked up 3c. per pound to 38c. last year. Trade sources believe the current level will hold unchanged. Business volume is described as pretty poor relative to last years' but on par in relation to general economic conditions. Supply is amply available.

Burnt Sienna—Over the past few years, synthetic colors have made considerable inroads into this market, but the trend is slowing down and producers expect it soon to stabilize. Since the richness of sienna can not be duplicated in synthetic colors, the material is certain to keep a firm hold over an important segment of the market. Producers qualify this by pointing out that color research may yet uncover a synthetic which will entirely fill the bill.

Business volume is reported to be holding up well enough, and price listings are steady and unchanged at long-standing levels.

Copper Oxide—The pigments are holding unchanged while metal remains in an unsteady position. Oxide is moving in moderate amounts for prompt use at 41¼c. per pound for Red US Navy Type I and black; and 39¼c. per pound for Red Type II.

Zinc Pigments—Paint and rubber accounts are taking moderate quantities of these pigments for prompt requirements. Quotations are likely to continue unchanged at levels that have been in effect now for over two years. Supply is rated adequate to satisfy all consuming requirements.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—The Javanese invasion of Sumatra is not worrying local gum dealers. There are several reasons for this. Most important, the territory controlled by the revolutionary government is not a gum producing area. Also, gum sources are numerously scattered all the way from the Malay Peninsula to Australia, so that even if shipment from one area were choked off, supply could be maintained through increased movement from the rest of the belt.

Market conditions here are unchanged from previous reports. Business volume is small but steady, confined to prompt needs, and price quotations are steady to firm. Local supplies are judged adequate for this kind of market.

Dammar Gum—Consumers have been cautiously avoiding futures because of general business conditions. In the spot market, however, a steady, moderate sales pace is in evidence. Prices are steady and supply adequate.

Shellac—There was no change in this market last week. Like many other materials, shellac was getting moderate call for prompt shipment with no interest shown in futures. Quotations at the Cal-

Coatings, Shipments Output: January

	Factory shipments Dollars		*Reported production Gallons*	
	December	*January*	*December*	*January*
Trades sales	$52,594,000	$70,956,000	16,046,000	20,025,000
Industrial sales, total	42,464,000	49,320,000	16,200,000	18,081,000
Paint and varnish	30,695,000	37,042,000	12,064,000	13,603,000
Lacquer	11,769,000	12,278,000	4,136,000	4,478,000
Overall totals	$95,418,000	$120,276,000	*32,820,000	*38,807,000

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial sales.

Coatings Materials

cutta market and locally held unchanged in what appears to be a record run of steadiness. When news of the Bysacki crop begins circulating several weeks hence, dealers will be in a position to make informed guesses as to the outlook in prices and supply.

Orange grades are offered here at 39c. to 41c. per pound for No. 1, 37c. for No. 2, 34c. to 35c. for superfine and 34c. nominally for TN. Use of the last-named material has dwindled beyond the vanishing point in the past few years, dealers report.

Bleached material is quoted at 58c. for refined and 48c. for bonedry. Barrels are 1c. and kegs 2c. per pound higher.

Miscellaneous

Casein — Consumers were on the sidelines last week waiting to see what effect the Argentine government's new regulations would have on the market. There had been widespread expectations of lower prices, but as of last Friday asking prices in the Argentine were unchanged. Locally, material for future shipment is quoted at 20c. per pound. Smaller shipments, nearby, range 20½c. to 21c. per pound. New Zealand is in limited but adequate supply at 25½c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended March 1, the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $20.70, as compared with $21.10 the previous week and $25.58 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 840 barrels, as against 751 the previous week and 900 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 6.36 gallons of turpentine and 293.4 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 2; WG, 1; N, 25; M, 45, and K and below, 27.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Mar. 7	Mon. Mar. 10	Tues. Mar. 11	Wed. Mar. 12	Thurs. Mar. 13
Drums—					
M	...	$7.83	...	...	...
N	...	...	$7.87	$7.80	...
WG	...	...	8.17	8.25§	...
WW	...	...	8.49§	8.54	...
Bags—					
Tankcars (for week ended March 7)— M, $7.40					
Sales, USDA	No Sales	160*	471*	373*	80*‡

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $9.80; WG, $9.70; N, $9.20; K, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.535	...	.542§	...	.55
Sales	4,278	...	8,000	...	6,000§

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. § Gallons. ‡ Average price. ‡ Export only.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Activity in the demand for textile and leather chemicals last week was restricted to immediate requirements. Withdrawals against former contracts however, continued to move in good volume. With supplies of most materials adequate, consumers showed little interest in later requirements, preferring to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Prices were unchanged and ruled fairly steady for most materials.

In sizing materials, increased offers of new crop Brazilian tapioca flour was the feature of this group. Offers for April—May shipment from Brazil were about 1 cent below the cost of old crop flour. This brought a lower readjustment of prices for spot stocks. An easier tone developed in Siamese tapioca flour replacements and prompt shipments were available at slightly lower levels.

Consuming interest in tanning materials replacements was limited to an occasional lot for nearby shipment. Primary markets were fairly steady and quotably unchanged.

Shoe production in January broke all records for any similar month, with output of 53,441,000 pairs, an increase of 3.8 percent.

The figures prepared by the Bureau of Census surprised the industry and were a remarkable contrast to the sentiment and reports which circulated in the shoe industry that month, according to Tanners Council.

The National Shoe Manufacturers Association had estimated January output at 49,200,000 pairs, down from 51,465,000 pairs in January, 1957, but a good seasonal increase over the 44,019,000 pairs for December.

Men's clothing factories operated at 64 percent of capacity in January, it was reported by the Clothing Manufacturers Association, compared with output of 98 percent of capacity a year ago.

The January rate, however, was about in line with operations for the last four months of 1957, during which production ranged between 65 percent and 69 percent of capacity. These figures, also marked a sharp drop from a year earlier, since production in the last four months of 1956 ran between 74 percent and 80 percent of capacity. The biggest January decline took place in regular-weight men's suits, with production going down 38 percent from January, 1957. Production of light weight suits, was up 6 percent from 1957. Output of overcoats and topcoats declined 16 percent from January, 1957.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 15, 1957
102.79	102.79	102.76	105.33

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Withdrawals against contracts continued to move in moderate volume. Demand was spotty for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged.

Sodium Perborate—Demand was slow, chiefly for immediate delivery. Quotations were without change.

Sulfonated Oils—Spotty demand was reported for all varieties, chiefly for immediate delivery. Quotations were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Prices were well held despite spotty demand. Flake ranged from $1.19 to $1.23 per pound and powder, $1.23 to $1.27 per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon seller and quantity. Technical grade remained steady and limited stocks were maintained from $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Starch—Activity in this material continued chiefly for prompt needs. Prices were without change and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.50, New York basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 581,000 bushels to 91,193,000 bushels for the week ended March 7, against 88,175,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Prices were unchanged and steady and commanded a premium over albumin egg. Stocks on spot were maintained from $1.27 to $1.30 per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—While consuming demand lacked snap and was confined to actual requirements, the market remained steady with the high cost of potatoes. Withdrawals against former contracts, however, moved in steady volume according to trade sources. Grinders quoted carlots at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine mills, less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason Dixon line. In the local market prices ranged from 8¼c. to 9¼c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Idaho starch also was well held at $6.35c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for delivery to eastern destinations.

Sago Flour—Demand was confined to small lots on spot. Interest in replacements from primary sources was reported slow. Raw flour on spot was unchanged at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, and refined, 8½c. to 9c. as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Offers of new crop Brazilian flour were freer and A grade was quoted around 7.85c. per pound, carlots, exdock, April-May shipment and B grade ½c., less. Stocks on spot were readjusted and reduced to 10½c. to 11½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity to meet the lower cost of replacements. Consumer interest continued slow. Siamese flour for shipment was easier and fractionally lower. Medium was quoted at 5.4c. to 5.45c. per pound, carlots exdock, prompt and grade A 5.7c., same basis. First quality flour on spot was quiet and unchanged.

Tanning Materials

Canadian leather-footwear production in the first 11 months of 1957 totaled 39,570,710 pairs, a slight gain over the 39,500,925 pairs produced in the same period of 1956. November, 1957, production amounted to 3,542,982 pairs, a decrease of 283,151 pairs from the preceding month and a decline of 209,330 pairs from November, 1956.

Foootwear produced with leather soles in the 1957 period amounted to 14,363,829 pairs compared with 15,963,785 in 1956.

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest was light and restricted to nearby shipment. Primary market was unchanged. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was held at 8.727c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent powdered 9.817c., same basis.

Cutch—Interest in shipments was limited. Quotations were unchanged at 7½c. per pound, exdock, prompt.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was still light and spotty. Offers for shipment were named at former levels. African bark was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Colombian was nominal at $50 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

Myrobalans — This market was quiet. Offers for shipment were quotably unchanged. Genuine J1's were quoted at $59 to $60 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's at $73 to $74, and Bombay, at $52 to $53, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Primary market was unchanged and steady. Trading was confined to nearby shipment. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Valonia — Business continued slow. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal. Beards were quoted at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $66 to $67 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound, same basis.

Wattle—Buying interest was restricted to nearby shipment. Replacements were unchanged and ruled steady. Fair average was quoted at $78.50 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $73, same basis. East Africa extract, 60 percent, unchanged at 8.275c. per pound, exdock and South Africa extract at 8.4c. per pound same basis.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Continued slow demand for edible vegetable oils further unsettled the market. Light trading in corn, cottonseed and soybean oils took place at lower levels, chiefly for nearby delivery. Interest in forward requirements was conspicuous by its absence. Peanut oil was quiet and nominal due to scarcity of supplies. While edible oils were weak, oilmeals were stronger and sharply higher for nearby deliver:. Active demand and sold up output for nearby boosted soybean meal $5 per ton. Linseed meal also was higher, up $2 per ton.

Improved demand for tallow and greases stiffened this market and business was transacted at higher levels, chiefly for domestic account. Export business was slow. Offerings were light with sellers asking one-eight cent higher. Lard market irregular, but closed firmer regaining earlier losses.

Consumers of drying oils also restricted purchases to nearby needs and were out of the market insofar as forward deliveries were concerned. Linseed oil was unchanged, with demand confined to fill-in needs. Tung oil remained steady especially for nearby delivery. Oiticica also was maintained at prevailing quotations. Trading in Brazilian castor oil was reported good for prompt delivery at price concessions. Old crop menhaden oil was in limited supply and maintained at unchanged quotations with offers of new crop expected at ½ cent below the former. Demand for refined fish oils was confined to small drums lots at current prices.

Slow demand and increased offerings weakened carnauba grades, especially yellows, which dropped 4 cents to 5 cents per pound, while fatty grades were off 1 cent per pound. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Japan wax was weak and lower. Other grades were quiet and unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced

Greases, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, expeller, $1 per ton.
extracted, $2 per ton.
Soybean meal, $5 per ton.
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. 3 Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
No. 3 Parnahyba, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
Yellow, No. 1, 4c. to 5c. per lb.
Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 4c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Japan wax, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 15, 1957
114.70	111.66	106.61	119.64

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Improved consuming interest was reported for imported oil. No. 1 Brazilian was sold on the basis of 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, according to seller and quantity. Domestic oil was quiet and unchanged. Castor beans were maintained $110 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port, with sales reported of 1,000 tons at that figure for shipment to Europe.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds—Castor Beans	Pounds—Castor Oil
Last week	.....	626,000
Previous week	.....	300,000
Corresponding week, 1957	.....	3,686,000
Total this year	7,223,550	20,062,000
Corresponding period, 1957	9,166,300	23,556,000

Coconut—Crude was steady, with trading at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, April shipment, March was held at ⅛c. more. The New York market was unchanged at 14⅝c., asked tankcars, immediate.

Corn—Market was unsteady and quiet. Light sales in crude were noted at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, nearby and later delivery. Refined oil was lower at 17.60c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Liberal tenders on March contracts increased to 87 contracts, brought liquidation which further weakened this delivery and was reflected in other old crop months. This caused old crop to move into new lows for this move. New crop deliveries were comparatively steady due to prospects of smaller cotton acreage this year. Trading in futures was quite active and mixed. Demand for cash oil continued slow. This weakened crude and refined grades. Refined salad oil was lower at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Offerings of crude were light. Demand was slow. Market was lower, with sales down to 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, in the Valley. Oil was offered at 12⅞c., Lubbock and 13c., Waco.

Export declarations for the week ended March 7 follow: Crude, none; refined, 60,040 pounds.

Linseed—This market was quiet and unchanged. Raw oil was offered at 14.3c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, March-May delivery and 14½c., June-August. Withdrawals against contracts continued for moderate lots.

Flaxseed — Crushings in February amounted to 1,725,316 bushels and total for August-February was 15,533,070 bushels, it was reported by the National Flaxseed Processors Association.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed market was virtually non-existent, crushers on the sidelines and producers withholding offerings. Bids were nominally unchanged at $3.12 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Futures at Minneapolis advanced 4c. in light trading, Winnipeg up 7c. The government figure of 4,300,000 bushels of flaxseed under loan as of January 31 was considerably higher than trade anticipations, but no apparent effect was noted in cash market. Only 5 cars were posted as sold in the spot cash market, to-arrive bookings a meager 1 car and 165 bushels. Arrivals at Minneapolis for all accounts totaled 48 cars, compared with 104 a year ago. Shipped were 26 cars, against 25 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

Receipts

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	84,000	187,200
Since Sept. 1	12,978,250	16,233,400

Shipments

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	45,500	45,000
Since Sept. 1	1,467,500	2,263,600

Oiticica—Buying interest was spotty. Market remained steady at 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 18c. to 18½c., spot, as to quantity.

Olive—Trading was limited for spot and later delivery. Spanish oil was inactive and available at $62 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports. Greek oil was quoted at $60 per 100 kilos, used drums, c. and f. New York, March-April shipment and $58, for May-June. Spanish oil was scarce on spot. Greek ranged from $2.45 to $2.55 per gallon, drums, spot duty paid, as to quantity and quality.

Palm—Business was confined to actual needs. Drums were unchanged at 14½c. to 15½c. per pound, spot as to quantity and 12¼c., tankcars.

Peanut—Crude was scarce and nominal. Sales were reported at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt but market closed nominal at 17c. Refined oil was unchanged at 20½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Trading was moderate, chiefly for nearby delivery. Tankcars were held at 16c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 17½c. to 18c., spot, according to quantity.

Soybean—Quiet business unsettled this market and prices were off slightly. Light sales of crude were reported at 11c. per pound, tankcars Decatur for March-April

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 14, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
Mar.	153	15.64	15.21	15.31S
May	535	15.75	15.38	15.57S
July	361	15.68	15.39	15.59S
Sept.	155	15.32	15.00	15.29S
Oct.	66	15.08	14.85	15.04S
Dec.	33	15.05	14.80	15.04S
Mar.	5	15.00	14.96	14.95@15.05

Total sales and switches, 1,308 contracts.

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A. GROSS & COMPANY
295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Factory: Newark, N. J. Distributors in Principal Cities
MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1837

Poly-Unsaturated Fatty Alcohols
Why Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Men Think These New Chemicals Often May Be Superior To Essential Unsaturated Fatty Acids

● Most pharmaceutical and cosmetic men are familiar with the essential unsaturated fatty acids . . . and have had reason to fret about certain shortcomings in these products.

Now there is a way to work with the molecular configuration of these acids but gain greater product stability, more resistance to rancidity, easier handling, and better emulsification properties. You do it with ADM's line of poly-unsaturated fatty alcohols, tradenamed "Unadols".

The Unadols are based on linoleyl, arachidonyl, and linolenyl unsaturated alcohols. Considered digestible and nontoxic, they offer ways to formulate pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and nutritional products which are an improvement over those made from the corresponding free fatty acids. Through digestion they are converted to the acids before utilization.

Unadols should add shelf life, palatability, emulsion stability, neutral pH characteristics, and other benefits to many formulations. By protecting the essential unsaturation through conversion to alcohols, the tendency to rancidity is reduced. (Unsaturated fatty acids themselves usually become rancid in a relatively short time.)

A limited number of people have worked with Unadols and like them for possible uses in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations. Frankly, though, not enough work has been done along this line. So about all ADM can do at this point is to tell you what is known about the pharmaceutical Unadols and show you the specifications. We hope your curiosity and desire for something better will spur you on to write for evalution samples.

OTHER ADM PRODUCTS: Linseed, Soybean and Marine Oils, Paint Vehicles, Synthetic and Natural Resins, Vinyl Plasticizers, Fatty Acids and Alcohols, Hydrogenated Glycerides, Sperm Oil, Foundry Binders, Industrial Cereals, Vegetable Proteins, Wheat Flour, Dehydrated Alfalfa, Livestock and Poultry Feeds.

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Flaked Powdered
SINCE 1902

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Black paints • Varnishes
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TAMPA, FLORIDA A. J. Passonno Company
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

delivery. Refined salad was lower at 13¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

Poland was authorized under PL 480 to purchase about 27,000 tons of soybean or cottonseed oils. Shipments may be made between March 19 and August 30, 1958.

Export declarations for the week ended March 7 follow: Crude, 1,321,880 pounds and refined, 92,020 pounds.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 14, follow:

	Sales	——Cents per Pound—— High	Low	Close
No sales.				

Total sales, 0 contracts.

Tung—This market was unchanged and steady. Tankcars were maintained at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with some business reported thereat. Drums were unchanged at 22½c. to 23c., spot as to quantity. Domestic oil was nominal at 21c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was weak and lower. Spot stocks declined to 89c. to 94c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Trading was slow. Prompt shipments were steady at $180 to $181 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Improved trading stiffened this market. Sales took place at ⅛c. higher, chiefly for domestic needs. Export interest was limited. Choice white, all hog ranged from 9c. to 9⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow was sold on the basis of 7⅞c. to 8c., as to acid content.

Lard—Market was irregular, but closed firmer. Cash lard was steady at 12.60c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was reported light. Extra was unchanged at 18½c. to 18¾c. per pound, drums, as to seller and quantity. Oleo stearine was nominal at 14c. to 14½c., same basis.

Tallow—Market was stronger under increased business for domestic account. Export business was slow. Bleachable fancy was higher with sales noted at 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime was held at 8⅛c. to 8¼c.; special, 8c. to 8⅛c. and No. 1, 7⅞c., to 8c. same basis, as to seller. Edible tallow ranged from 11½c. to 11¾c., tankcars. Guaranteed fancy was higher and was named at 9⅝c., drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—While interest in replacements lagged, the market was unchanged and steady. Producers were holding reduced stocks for shipment at unchanged quotations. Prompt shipment was quoted at 9¼c. per pound, drums, exdock, carlots. Demand for oil on spot was quiet. Drums were unchanged at 10½c. to 10¾c., as to quantity.

Menhaden—This market was dull and featureless. Low stocks of crude, however, were well held at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Export interest continued slow. Light pressed oil was unchanged at 11½c., tankcars, New York, with small drum lots moving at unchanged prices.

Fatty Acids

Stearic and tallow fatty acids remained unchanged and steady, while liberal stocks of oleic and slow demand caused producers recently to drop the price 1½c. per pound. Single distilled oleic was lowered to 16c. per pound, tankcars and white to 17¼c., same basis. Demand for vegetable acids was limited to actual needs, but quotations for all grades were held at former levels. Deliveries of all grades against former orders continued in steady request.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Offers continued light due to practically sold up production. Buying interest less active. Meal, 41 percent was sold in limited lots at $63 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $70 Alabama, Georgia, and south Carolina, March-April shipment.

Linseed Meal—Short supplies and good demand for nearby boosted the market $2 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Strength persisted in this market, influenced mainly by short production but substantially aided by good demand for nearby supplies. There was limited interest beyond April but crushers were reluctant to make offers. One larger crusher was completely out of the market and others had little to offer for nearby. Prices advanced $2 a ton on extracted type, up $1 on expeller. Extracted 34 percent protein, was at $51 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for March-April. Old process, expeller, 32 percent, at $55.50 for March and $53 for April-June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	11,040,000	13,080,000
Since Sept. 1	384,420,000	396,520,000

Peanut Meal—Supplies at mills exhausted and market merely nominal at $65 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. mills.

Soybean Meal—Extremely heavy sales of soybean meal have virtually exhausted supplies for March and buyers booking heavily into April and May. Unrestricted billing quotations for spot shipment were nominally $5 higher, supplies extremely scarce. Most crushers were quoting only last half April and May. Supplies were slightly freer in the Minnesota market which featured some processor buying. Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was nominal at $57.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment; offered at $54 for last half of April and May.

Waxes, Vegetable

Light consuming demand and increased offering kept the local carnauba wax unsettled. Fatty grades were off 1c. per pound, and yellows 4c. to 5c. Business in vegetable waxes continued restricted to immediate requirements and most grades could have been shaded for sizable lots, except ouricury wax which was scarce and entirely nominal. Crude beeswax was quiet and unchanged at the recent price reduction. Refined beeswax also was inactive. Japan wax was easy and lower. Interest in candelilla slow, with quotations without change.

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Oils and Fats Derivatives: January

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks of oils and fats derivatives in December, 1957, and January, 1958.

(In thousands of pounds)

	Factory production		Factory consumption	Factory and warehouse stocks
	January 1958	December 1957	January 1958	January 31, 1958
Chemically dehydrated castor oil[1]	1,658	1,049	(NA)	1,989
Deodorized oil[2]	89,328	72,755	14,077	20,757
Tall oil fatty acids (containing 90 percent or more free fatty acid, excluding rosin acids)	8,410	6,545	(NA)	10,137
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	7,133	8,067	(NA)	17,031
Stearic acid (40-50 percent stearic content)	5,463	5,225	(NA)	5,020
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	10,862	6,811	(NA)	14,036
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	4,762	4,240	(NA)	10,491
Glycerin, crude (100 percent basis)[4]	18,873	19,549	19,041	19,717
Glycerin, refined, all grades (100 percent basis)[4]	18,822	20,465	15,658	61,429
Grease oil, lard, oil, and tallow oil[1]	3,938	5,065	(NA)	5,818
Hydrogenated Edible:				
Cottonseed	27,456	29,096	28,223	14,134
Soybean	144,416	126,535	133,628	41,759
Other	5,696	5,134	6,283	3,809
Inedible	294	344	1,182	1,517
Margarine[1]	150,509	134,716	(NA)	28,930
Oleo oil and stearin, animal, edible	2,422	2,457	1,086	1,468
Shortening[1]	175,410	150,971	(NA)	116,209
Stearin, animal, inedible[1]	1,221	1,532	(NA)	708
Stearin, vegetable oil winter	14,551	13,922	12,228	16,225
Tall oil, crude	48,597	41,648	43,966	90,773
Tall oil, refined (containing less than 90 percent free fatty acids excluding rosin acids)	11,416	11,721	5,970	18,668

* Revised.
NA Not available.
[1] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.
[2] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.
[4] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

Foster D. Snell Buys Davis & Bennett, Inc.

Davis & Bennett, Inc., Worcester, Mass., a thirty-five-year-old organization of consulting chemists, chemical engineers, and biologists, has been acquired by Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York.

The acquisition represents the fifth major expansion for the Snell organization within recent years. Benjamin Seibel, of the Snell organization, has been named laboratory director of the division.

Allied Sees Significance

—Continued from page 5

high level." Capital expenditures by Allied in 1957 were $69.8 million, he reported. (Sales and income figures were released early in the year.)

Projects completed last year were the construction of a sulfuric acid plant at Elizabeth, N. J., and a gypsum board mill at Edgewater, N. J., installation of additional facilities for the manufacture of phenolic resins at Toledo, Ohio, and expansion of plant capacity for electrolytic chlorine-caustic soda at Brunswick, Ga., for insulating board at Dubuque, Iowa, and for soda ash at Amherstburg, Ont.

Achievements in 1957, Mr. Miller said, included the successful demonstration of a new process for producing refined uranium hexafluoride. Construction of facilities for the conversion of this material for the Atomic Energy Commission is now under way at a 600-acre site near Metropolis, Ill. Last year also saw the start of commercail production of high-tenacity "Caprolan" nylon tire yarn, he reported.

Scheduled for completion by the middle part of this year are new Allied plants at Edgewater, N. J., for the manufacture of urea molding compounds and for the production of phthalonitrile. In addition, Allied will increase capacity for vinyl chloride at Moundsville, W. Va., and for dense and intermediate soda ash at Baton Rouge, La. The latter is needed, Mr. Miller said, to meet requirements for new glass plants in southern states and for growing export sales to Central and South American countries.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
ASSETS OF
HYDROCARBON CHEMICALS, INC.
SAM LANDAU, Auctioneer, will sell on
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1958, at 11 A.M.
on the premises
114-130 LISTER AVE. NEWARK, N. J.

MACHINERY

2 Buffalo-Vac 24" Monel Metal Vacuum evaporators (2" Tubes, Barometric Legs, Complete with Controls and Fittings)—2 Croll & Reynolds Surface Condensers (Level Control)—2 1,000 gal. Steam Jacketed Monel Metal Pressure Tanks (Turrant Type, Hinged Lever Model Cover)— Black & Clawson Cylinder Drier (2-28" x 60" Steel Cylinders—Doctor Knives)—Knapp Mills Vertical Steel Sulfanator (60" x 60" x ⅜"—½" Homogenized Lead Lining—Monel Agitator)—10 Worthington Worthite Centrifugal Pumps (Heresite Lined)—Paterson Toluene Boiler (3—No. 1 Marcoil Steam Heaters)— Sharpless Super Centrifuge—4 Viking Rotary Pumps—2 Fusion Pots—4 Hauck Oil Burners (Monel Agitators)—2 Steel Stills (300 gal.—Heresite Lined)—Prater Pulverizer—2 Worthington 1" Rotary Pumps—Sperry 10 Plate S. S. Filter Press—Steam Jacketed (S. S.) Kettle—Tolhurst Centrifugal extractor—Caustic Sizor Agitator Unit—Shriver 30 Plate Filter Press—Quench Tank (Monel Agitator)—Mooney Pyro Glass Cascade Cooling Unit—Sump Pump—Grinder—Welder—18 Steel Storage Tanks (1,000 to 10,000 gal.)—7 Cypress Storage Tanks (1,000 to 3,000 gal.)—20 Motors (½ to 10 H.P.—Exp. Proof)—Steam Coil—S. S. Nitrator (Alloy Fab. Mfg.—Serial No. A2462)—S. S. Swenson Blendor (20')—Nash Hytor Vacuum Pump and Motor—Carbondale Freezer unit—Centrifuge (S. S. Basket, Lead Lined Opening)—S. S. Kettle—Agitators—Drying Room (Racks, Motors, Blowers, S. S. Pipe)—S. S. Tanks and Kettles—Maintenance Room—8 S. S. Pumps and Motors—S. S. Pipe—Valves—Fittings.

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Fire Extinguishers—Large Quantity Mine Safety Appliance One-Piece Asbestos Fire Fighting Suits—Calculators—Electric Typewriters—Water Coolers— Minneapolis-Honeywell Squareroot Mechanical Flowmeter (with Electronic Intregator)—Robert Shaw Thermostats.

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3—Sparkler 33-S-17 rubber lined filters, 92 sq. ft. each.
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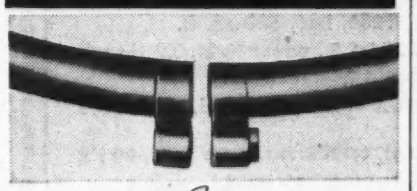

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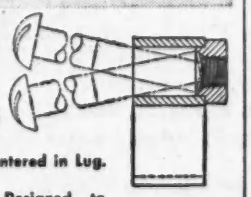

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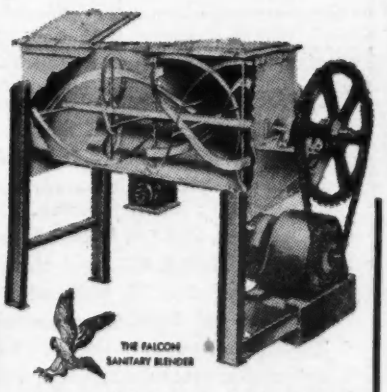

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3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous Centrifuge.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 25/10 HP, 3/60/440 V., 1200/600 rpm motor.
2—Tolhurst 40" suspended, steel, perforated Centrifuge.

WRITE OR PHONE FOR DETAILS

STOCK ITEMS

1—Pfaudler 1500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor, 90# jacket, 50# internal.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
2—Haveg 7000 & 4000 gal. closed storage Tanks.
1—9400 gal. 316 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 8½' dia. x 19'.
1—20,000 gal. 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 10'6" dia. x 30'8". UNUSED.
3—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 70 and 24 sq. ft.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 1080, 786, 500 sq. ft.
1—Sharples C20 Super-Dehydrator, 316 S.S., vapor tight, XP timers.
1—Sharples PY14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38", stainless steel, solid bowl, continuous Centrifuges.
1—Bird 32" x 50", 316 S.S., solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP motor, New 1953.
3—Bird 40" suspended Centrifugals, 347 S.S., perforated basket, bottom discharge.
2—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Baker Perkins No. 16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins No. 15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 JNM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, sigma blades.

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DAY—14"x30" Hi-Speed 3—ROLL MILL 25 H.P. x P Motor, Switches.
FILTER PRESS—Shriver 36"x36", 34 Rubber Covered Frames, 1-½" Thick, Closed
HARDINGE BALL MILL—4-½'x16', 25 H.P.
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KNEADER—Day, 2-½ Gal. Jack. Vac. 5 H.P.
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4'x30' Ruggles Cole model XH2 Rotary Dryer
5'x30' Buflovak Rotary Vac. Dryer
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40" Fletcher St. Steel Susp. Cent.
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24" Filter Press 36 NEW Wood P&F
Stokes DD2 Tablet Presses (2)
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2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
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Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
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4—**Fitzpatrick** commin. machines, D, F.
1—**Buflovak** double effect evap., 588 sq. ft., vert. long tube, stainless.
4—**Sparkler** #33-S-28 press. leaf filters, st. st., 150 sq. ft.
1—**Bird** 24" x 38" contin. centrifugal.
1—**Raymond** 66" 6-roll low-side mill, 200 HP.
2—**Hardinge** 10' x 96" conical pebble mills, silica block lined.
5—**H. K. Porter** 6' x 5' pebble mills, buhrstone lined.
1—**A. T. & M.** 48" basket centrifugal, st. st., perf. basket, like new.
2—**NEW** 10,500 gal. horiz. st. st. tanks, T304, 8' dia. x 28' L.
6—465 gal. st. st. reactors, 200# I.W.P., 165# jacket, 3' dia. x 8' L.
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5—Nash Hytor Vacuum Pumps, Size 7, Model L4 and L6.

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1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, Model 510-28.

1—Niagara Monel Filter, Model 85.

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1—Tolhurst Suspended Type Centrifuge, with 32" Perforate Basket, Complete.

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type Centrifuge, complete with Imperforate Basket.

2—Pfaudler Glass-lined Jacketed Reactors, 500 and 300 gallons.

2—Glascote 150 gallon Glass-lined Jacketed Stills, complete with Glass-lined Condensers and Glass-lined Receivers.

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1—Combustion Engineers Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 1,600 gal. with agitator and drive, 150# jacket, 600# internal.

18—Pfaudler Series R Jacketed Reactors, 1,000 gallons.

5—Stainless Steel Vertical Storage Tanks, 2,000 gallons each.

3—Robinson Type 316 Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 400 gallon capacity.

1—Banbury #0 Midget Mixer.

3—Stainless Steel Ribbon Blenders, 65, 40 and 30 cu. ft.

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2—Patterson Monel Double Cone Blenders, 4.7 cu. ft. and 12.4 cu. ft.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 15'.

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International Serum Centrifuge; 10 Cup.

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1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
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4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
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2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
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1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens—1 & 2 Deck.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
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1—Fletcher 30" S. S. Sus. Style Extractor.
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1—Arnold Double Effect Evap. Type 316 S. S. Total Surface 1133 sq. ft.
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1—Devine Vac. 6 shelf Dryer 40" x 43".
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5—Filter Presses 24" and 30".
2—Mikro Pulverizers 2 SI and 2 TH.
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For Sale—Sparkler Model 18-D-12 filter, complete with pump, filtering area approx. 18-½ sq. ft., takes space 2.7 cu. ft., cap. 1000 gph OPD 514.

Yeast Dryer—Fischer rotary yeast dryer, Model 36/40, with pulverizers, elevator, still erected in plant in Eastern Pennsylvania, complete details by writing OPD 515.

Fort Pitt Brewery—750,000 bbl. plant closed November, all equipment available for immediate delivery at attractive prices, write for free 16-page illustrated booklet—included are 16 one-piece glass-lined tanks, stainless coolers, cookers, kettles, filters, Lastiglas-lined tanks, compressors, wood tanks, etc., attractive prices. Write to Fort Pitt Brewery, Sharpsburg (Pittsburgh), Pa.

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Red Top Brewery—closed in November, Red Top Brewery plant #2 in Cincinnati offers all equipment for sale. Write for free listing to exclusive liquidating agents, Chas. S. Jacobowitz Corp., c/o Red Top Brewery, 242 W. McMicken St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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SAMA to Meet in California

The Fortieth annual meeting of the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association is scheduled for the El Mirador hotel, Palm Springs, Cal., on April 20-24.

A five day meeting is planned to include speakers and a series of committee meetings, group discussions and the association's annual business meeting.

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Italian Chemicals Trend: Expansion, Output

—Continued from page 7

now for the manufacture of fertilizer and such products as urea.

Phosphorus and Derivatives

The output in 1956, the latest year for which there are figures, was down, reversing three years of steady rise. Manufacture of phosphorus derivatives for weedkillers and phosphoric acid for industrial use continues active.

Boron and Borates

This old branch of the industry has progressed satisfactorily and output of borax was up 21.5 percent in 1956.

Metallic Compounds

Increased output of aluminum and larger export demand influenced production of hydrated and anhydrous alumina, which rose to 173,871 tons in 1956 from 168,800 tons in 1955 (Al_2O_3 content). However, production of aluminum sulfate decreased in 1956.

Production of the various barium compounds in 1955-56 is shown below (metric tons):

	1956	1955
Barium carbonate	5,300	5,770
Barium chlorate	43	32
Barium nitrate	55	129
Barium sulfate	4,730	5,200
Barium sulfide	27,703	29,207

The Fertilizer Picture

Despite severe frost damage in 1956, demand for fertilizers was greater and production was increased. Anhydrous ammonia is not used directly because of the large investment required for tanks and equipment. Overall aspects of the industry follow:

Nitrogenous Fertilizer

Expansion of the nitrogenous branch is moving ahead rapidly, with large new plants under construction.

Overall production of nitrogenous fertilizers was up almost 10 percent in 1955-56 from that in 1954-55. The decline in production of calcium nitrate and calcium cyanamide was compensated for by increased output of other materials, especially ammonium nitrate. Satistics are given below:

Production of Nitrogenous Fertilizers
(Metric tons N)

Fertilizer Year	1954-55	1955-56
Ammonium sulfate	148,345	156,831
Ammonium nitrate	49,812	57,911
Calcium nitrate	58,517	53,560
Calcium cyanamide	35,063	32,132
Compound fertilizers	12,769	32,148
Technical nitrogen	4,135	5,441
Total	308,641	338,023

Phosphatic Fertilizers

Production of phosphatic fertilizers increased only slightly in 1955-56 from output in the previous agricultural year. Superphosphate and Thomas slag were down, but production of compound phosphatic fertilizers more than doubled.

Italian Production of Phosphatic Fertilizers
(Metric tons P_2O_5)

Product	1954-55	1955-56
Mineral superphosphate	381,696	359,164
Triple superphosphate	12,762	8,621
Bone superphosphate	5,386	4,327
Compound and mixed phosphatic fertilizers	34,380	71,074
Thomas slag	10,979	10,811
Total	445,203	453,907

Potassic Fertilizers

These are mostly imported. In 1956, 32,389 tons of potassium chloride and 35,396 tons of potassium sulfate, with a combined value of $3.5 million, came from West Germany, France, Spain, and Israel. The consumption trend was upward in 1955-56 as shown below (metric tons K_2O):

1953-54	37,693
1954-55	46,572
1955-56	56,986

Compound Fertilizers

The use of these materials has developed markedly within the last few years and in many cases they have replaced traditional fertilizers containing only one nutritive element. The use of ternary fertilizers, which contain all three food elements, has resulted in increased consumption of imported potash salts.

Organic Chemicals

Italy shares fully in two of the most significant recent developments in the European industry, the growing importance of organic chemicals as basic materials for a wider range of end products and the expansion of the petrochemical branch.

Output of certain materials is noted in the following:

Synthetic Phenol

The output increased in 1956 and was higher proportionately than that from tar. Imports from Belgium, France and West Germany are still high.

Phthalic Anhydride

Output was up 12.5 percent, according to 1956 figures. Increased demand from the plastics and paint industries, as was as export call, were considered responsible.

Coaltar Derivatives

The production trend for these materials has been in general satisfactory, due to heavy demand for coke for metallurgical and heating uses and for export to France, Germany and Austria. Imports were higher in 1956 because of the expanding use of coaltar derivatives.

Plastics

Italy is a net exporter of plastics materials, but competition in both the domestic and foreign market is very strong and the industry is continuing its efforts in research and market expansion. Production of plastics materials in general was 15 percent greater in 1956 than in 1955.

Pharmaceuticals

The pharmaceutical industry is estimated to comprise 1,000 firms employing 65,000 workers. This number is not surprising, since Italy, unlike other leading industrial nations, does not afford patent protection to pharmaceuticals or pharmaceutical processes.

Zirconium Shipment to AEC Made by Columbia-National

Columbia-National Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., has made its first shipment of nuclear-grade zirconium sponge to the Atomic Energy Commission. The company holds a $22,750,000 contract to supply 3,500,000 pounds of zirconium to the AEC over a five-year period.

A major portion of the metal will be used by the government in the construction of reactors for the Navy's atomic powered fleet, a spokesman for Columbia-Nation said.

US Steel Realigns Setup

—Continued from page 5

Maxwell was designated assistant general manager of sales-distribution. Mr. Clinton formerly was assistant general manager of the coal chemical sales division, and Mr. Maxwell was general product manger.

New appointments were W. A. Jones, jr., as assistant general manager of sales-solicitation, and W. W. LaRoche as produet manager—tar and tar products, the position formerly held by Mr. Jones. Mr. LaRoche formerly was product representative in the tar and tar products section.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 87,500 lbs., spec. OA-51C, Bid No. 66, Apr. 3, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Calcium carbide, 100,000 lbs., tech., Bid No. 107, Mar. 27, Purchase Div., Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C.

Carbon tetrachloride, 700 lbs., tech., Bid J-2210-56, Mar. 18, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., (Open Market Bids), New York 7, N. Y.

DDT, 5,000 lbs. in 50 or 100-lb. ctrs., tech., grade B, spec. OD-370, Bid No. 34 CE, Mar. 24, US Army Engineers, POB 889, Savannah, Ga.

Desiccant, 2,700,000 bgs., activated, spec. D-3464 B, Bid No. 716, Mar. 25, Contracting Officer, Topeka AF Depot, Topeka, Kans.

o-Dichlorobenzene, 30,000 lbs., Bid No. 162, Mar. 19, Procurement Div., OCAMA, Kelly AFB, Tex.

Drugs, 17,280 ⅛-oz. bxs., bacitracin neomycin opthalmic ointment, as per spec., Bid No. 281, Mar. 25, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.; ammonium sulfate, benzene, ethyl chloride, gelatin, Bid No. M-5-24, Mar. 25, rose water ointment, sulfosalicylic acid, talc, zinc oxide, zinc stearate, Bid No. M-5-26, Mar. 27, hydrogen peroxide solution, ether absolute, Bid No. M-5-23, Mar. 25, oxalic acid, methyl salicylate, petrolatum, Bid No. M-5-25, Mar. 25, codeine, penicillin G potassium tabs., Bid No. M-5-29, Mar. 25, Supply Division, V.A. Depot, Somerville, N. J.

Ethyl alcohol, 2,300 gals., grade 1, spec. MIL E-463A, Bid No. 67, Apr. 7, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Herbicide, large quantities, non-selective, term contract, Bid No. 4991, Mar. 18, Gen. Services Admin., P.O.B. 1315, Fort Worth, Tex.

Paint, 780 gals. coaltar paints, Bid No. 663, Mar. 21, Bureau of Reclamation, 211 US Court House, El Paso, Tex.; 320 gals. white flat paint, 105 gals. aluminum paint, Bid No. 30086, Mar. 19, N. Y. City Transit Authority, 370 Jay St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.; 2,750 gals. non-flammable, water rinsable, paint remover, spec. R-8633, Bid No. 164, Mar. 19, Procurement Div., OCAMA, Kelly AFB, Tex.; 2,500 gals. cellulosic resin, pigmented, various, Bid No. 4-2031, Mar. 25, 5,250 gals. dark red, steel ships primer coating, white enamel, Bid No. 4-2036, Mar. 25, 2,584 gals. lead and manganese liquid paint drier, Bid No. 4-2013, Mar. 21, 4,000 gals. exterior metal prim g coating, Bid No. 4-2010, Mar. 24, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Piperazine citrate, 14,300 1-pt. bots., syrup, Bid No. 277, Mar. 24, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Procaine penicillin, 729,000 bots., USP, 1,500,000 units, Bid No. 269, Mar. 24, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Soda lime, 4,614 5-lb. bots., USP, Bid No. 287, Mar. 27, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Sodium thiosulfate, 20,000 lbs., photo, spec. OS-616c, Bid No. 8053, Mar. 18, Gen. Services Admin., Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Tetracycline phosphate, 50,000 bots., complex capsules, Bid No. M-5-30, Mar. 25, Supply Div., Vets. Adm., Somerville, N. J.

USP Circulating Record Drug List, Nearly Up to the 1883 All-Time High

—Continued from page 7

committees responsible for them. Monographs of general interest are being distributed for review and comment in multilith form.

In nine cases, a sterile, dry form of the drug will be covered in the new Pharmacopeia by the addition of appropriate requirements to the basic monograph.

This applies to amobarbital sodium, bacitracin, chloramphenicol, pentobarbital sodium, polymyxin B sulfate, procaine hydrochloride, secobarbital sodium, sulfadiazine sodium and tetracycline hydrochloride.

USP XVI will recognize several new members of well-known classes of drugs and an entire new class of drugs, the hypotensive agents, of which there are three — mecamylamine hydrochloride, trimethaphan camphorsulfonate and reserpine.

Strictly speaking, Dr. Miller notes, reserpine has been admitted to USP XV and will become official later this year with the publication of the second USP XV supplement.

Suggestions for consideration of new items or reconsideration of deletions should be addressed to USP, Pharmacopeia Building, 46 Park avenue, New York.

Items Slated for Admission

Following are the items not now in USP XV which are slated for admission in the new Pharmacopeia:

Acetazolamide
Acetazolamide tablets
Acetazolamide sodium for injection
Albumin (Human), serum, radioiodinated (I^{131})
Aluminum hydroxide gel, dried, tablets
Amethopterin
Amethopterin tablets
Aminopterin sodium
Aminopterin sodium tablets
Ammonium chloride injection
Ammonium chloride tablets
Amodiaquin hydrochloride
Amodiaquin hydrochloride tablets
Amphetamine sulfate injection
Anthralin
Anthralin ointment
Antimony potassium tartrate injection
Antivenin, snake-bite, polyvalent
Antivenin, spider-bite
Atropine sulfate injection
Atropine sulfate ophthalmic ointment
Barium oxide and soda lime
Benoxinate hydrochloride
Benoxinate hydrochloride ophthalmic solution
Benzene hexachloride, gamma, lotion
Benzene hexachloride, gamma, ointment
Betazole hydrochloride
Betazole hydrochloride injection
Bismuth sodium triglycollamate
Bismuth sodium triglycollamate tablets
Blood group specific substances A and B
Busulfan
Busulfan tablets
Calciferol capsuls
Calciferol solution
Calcium chloride injection
Calcium pantothenate tablets
Calcium pantothenate, racemic tablets
Cetyl pyridinium chloride
Cetyl pyridinium chloride solution
Chloral hydrate capsuls
Chloramphenicol for ophthalmic solution
Chloramphenicol palmitate
Chloramphenicol palmitate oral suspension
Chloriodized oil
Chlormerodrin
Chlormerodrin tablets
Chlorothiazide
Chlorothiazide tablets
Chlorpheniramine maleate injection
Chlorpheniramine maleate syrup
Chlorpromazine hydrochloride injection
Chlorpromazine hydrochloride syrup
Chlorquinaldol
Chlorquinaldol ointment
Codeine phosphate injection
Corticotropin-zinc hydroxide suspension, sterile
Cyclamate calcium
Cyclamate calcium solution, compound
Cyclamate calcium tablets, compound
Cyclizine hydrochloride
Cyclizine hydrochloride tablets
Cyclopentolate hydrochloride
Cyclopentolate hydrochloride ophthalmic solution
Desoxycorticosterone acetate tablets
Desoxycorticosterone trimethylacetate
Desoxycorticosterone trimethylacetate suspension, sterile
Dextran
Dextran injection
Diaminodiphenylsulfone
Diaminodiphenylsulfone tablets
Diatrizoate sodium
Diatrizoate sodium injection
Dibucaine hydrochloride ointment
Dichloroacetic acid
Diethylcarbamazine citrate syrup
Diethyl toluamide
Diethyl toluamide lotion
Dihydrotachysterol
Dihydrotachysterol capsuls
Dihydrotachysterol solution
Dimenhydrinate elixir
Dimenhydrinate injection
Diphenhydramine hydrochloride injection
Diphenylhydantoin sodium oral suspension
Edathamil calcium disodium
Edathamil calcium disodium injection
Edathamil disodium
Edrophonium chloride
Edrophonium chloride injection
Erythromycin lectobionate for injection
Erythromycin stearate
Erythromycin stearate oral suspension
Erythromcyin stearate tablets
Estradiol dipropionate injection
Estrogenic substances, conjugated
Estrogenic substances, conjugated tablets
Ethinyl estradiol tablets
Ferrous gluconate elixir
Ferrous sulfate elixir
Fibrinogen (human) for injection
Gitalin (amorphous)
Gitalin (amorphous) tablets
Glucosulfone sodium
Glucosulfone sodium injection
Glycobiarsol
Glycobiarsol tablets
Gonadotropin, chorionic, for injection
Gonadotropin, serum, for injection
Hydrocortisone lotion
Hydrocortisone acetate ophthalmic ointment
Hydrocortisone acetate ophthalmic suspension
Hydrocortisone sodium succinate for injection
Hydroxyamphetamine hydrobromide ophthalmic solution
Hydroxychloroquine sulfate
Hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablets
Hydroxyquinoline sulfate
Hydroxystilbamidine isethionate for injection
Influenza vaccine, polyvalent
Insulin, zinc suspension, sterile
Insulin, zinc (amorphous), suspension, sterile
Insulin, zinc (crystalline), suspension, sterile
Iodipamide methylglucamine injection
Iodochlorhydroxyquin ointment
Iodochlorhydroxyquin tablets
Iophenoxic acid
Iophenoxic acid tablets
Iron-dextran complex suspension, sterile
Lactose injection
Leucovorin calcium
Leucovorin calcium injection
Levallorphan tartrate
Levallorphan tartrate injection
Lidocaine
Lidocaine injection
Mecamylamine hydrochloride
Mecamylamine hydrochloride tablets
Mechlorethamine hydrochloride
Mechlorethamine hydrochloride for injection
Meclizine hydrochloride
Meclizine hydrochloride tablets
Menadiol sodium diphosphate
Menadiol sodium diphosphate injection
Menadiol sodium diphosphate tablets
Mephobarbital
Mephobarbital tablets
Meprobamate
Meprobamate tablets
Mercaptopurine
Mercaptopurine tablets
Methylbenzethonium chloride
Methylbenzethonium chloride ointment
Methylcellulose tablets
Methylene blue
Methylene blue injection
Multivitamin injection
Nicotinamide tablets
Nitrofurantoin
Nitrofurantoin oral suspension
Nitrofurantoin tablets
Novobiocin calcium
Novobiocin calcium oral suspension
Novobiocin sodium
Novobiocin sodium capsuls
Nystatin
Nystatin for oral suspension
Nystatin ointment
Nystatin tablets
Papaverine hydrochloride tablets
Paraldehyde injection
Penicillin, phenoxymethyl
Penicillin, phenoxymethyl, for oral suspension
Penicillin, phenoxymethyl, tablets
Penicillin, phenoxymethyl, potassium
Penicillin, phenoxymethyl, potassium, tablets
Pentobarbital
Pentobarbital elixir
Phenindamine tartrate syrup
Phytonadione suspension, sterile
Phytonadione tablets
Piperazine citrate
Piperazine citrate syrup
Piperazine citrate tablets
Piperocaine hydrochloride ophthalmic ointment
Plasma, antihemophilic (human)
Poliomyelitis vaccine
Polymyxin B sulfate ointment
Prednisolone
Prednisolone ointment
Prednisolone tablets
Prednisolone acetate
Prednisolone acetate suspension, sterile
Prednisone
Prednisone tablets
Primidone
Primidone tablets
Probenecid
Probenecid tablets
Prochlorperazine dimaleate
Prochlorperazine dimaleate injection
Prochlorperazine dimaleate tablets
Progesterone tablets
Promethazine hydrochloride
Promethazine hydrochloride injection
Promethazine hydrochloride syrup
Promethazine hydrochloride tablets
Propantheline bromide
Propantheline bromide injection
Propantheline bromide tablets
Propyliodone
Propyliodone suspension, sterile
Protamine sulfate
Protamine sulfate injection
Pyridostigmin bromide
Pyridostigmin bromide tablets
Pyridoxine hydrochloride injection
Pyridoxine hydrochloride tablets
Pyrimethamine
Pyrimethamine tablets
Quinine carbacrylic resin
Radio-cyanocobalamin solution
Radio-gold (Au^{198}) colloid
Red cells, concentrated
Reserpine
Reserpine injection
Reserpine tablets
Secobarbital
Secobarbital elixir
Selenium sulfide
Selenium sulfide lotion
Silicone
Silicone ointment
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose tablets
Sodium levothyroxine
Sodium levothyroxine tablets
Sodium liothyronine
Sodium liothyronine tablets
Sodium nitrite injection
Sodium radio-chromate (Cr^{51}) solution
Sodium thiosulfate
Sodium thiosulfate injection
Sorbitol solution
Sulfamerazine sodium for injection
Sulfamethazine tablets
Sulfamethoxypyridazine
Sulfamethoxypyridazine syrup
Sulfamethoxypyridazine tablets
Sulfisoxazole, acetyl
Sulfisoxazole, acetyl, oral suspension
Sulfisoxazole diethanolamine
Sulfisoxazole diethanolamine injection
Sulfisoxazole diethanolamine ophthalmic ointment
Sulfisoxacole diethanolamine ophthalmic solution
Suramin sodium for injection
Testosterone cyclopentylpropionate
Testosterone cyclopentylpropionate injection
Testosterone enanthate
Testosterone enanthate injection
Tetrocaine hydrochloride ophthalmic ointment
Tetracaine hydrochloride solution
Tetracycline hydrochloride for ophthalmic solution
Thiamine hydrochloride elixir
Thiamylal sodium for injection
Titanium dioxide
Tolazoline hydrochloride injection
Tolbutamide
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Triethylene melamine
Triethylene melamine tablets
Trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride
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Tripelennamine citrate
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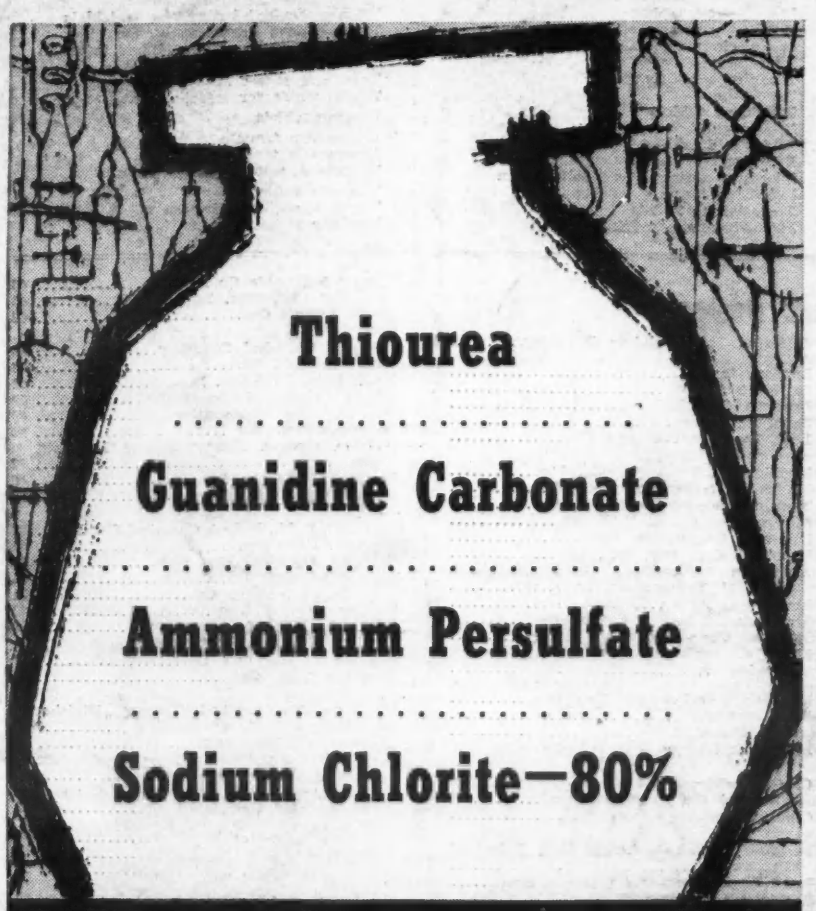

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